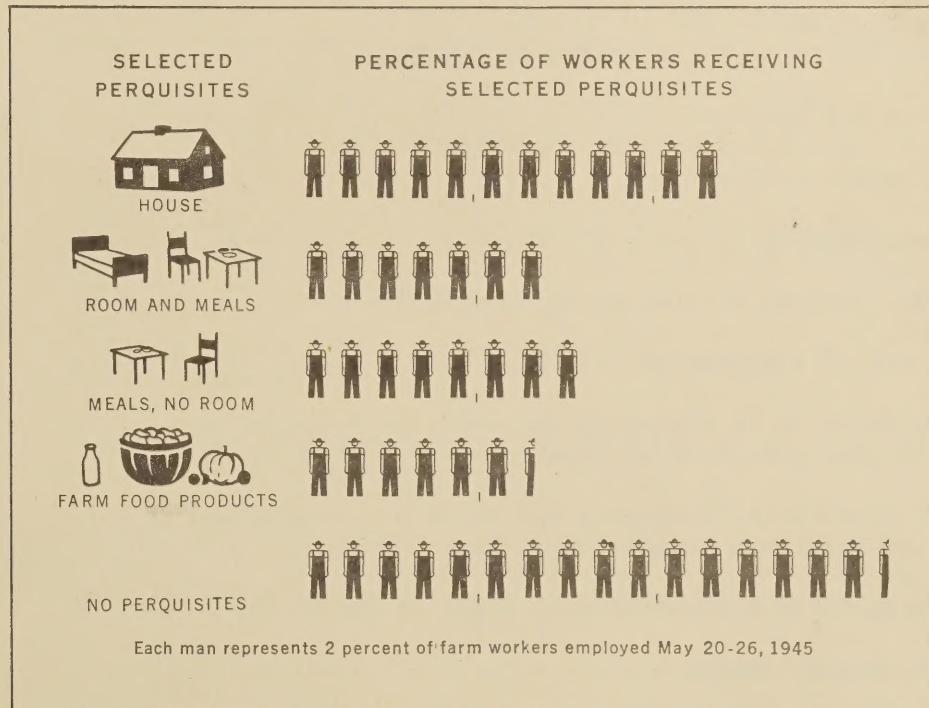


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PERQUISITES furnished HIRED FARM WORKERS  
United States and Major Regions, 1945



SURVEYS OF WAGES AND WAGE RATES IN AGRICULTURE, REPORT NUMBER 18

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
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## PREFATORY NOTE

This is the eighteenth of a series of reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics giving results secured from new enumerative sample surveys of farm wages and farm wage rates. The surveys were planned and conducted under the general direction of Conrad Taeuber, by a Bureau-wide Committee with Louis J. Ducoff as chairman. Members of the Wage Project Committee were as follows: Glen T. Barton, Emerson M. Brooks, Charles F. Cannell, Charles A. Gibbons, Margaret Jarman Hagood, Roger F. Hale, Earl E. Houseman, Barbara B. Reagan. The State Agricultural Statisticians cooperated in the field operations of the survey.

The surveys included collection of information on wages and wage rates of all workers hired on a national sample of 20,000 farms during specified weeks of the year. This report gives information on perquisites obtained in a special schedule taken for a subsample of the workers covered in the May 1945 national survey. In addition to reports on the national surveys, reports in this series have been issued on wages of seasonal labor in special crop areas of several States.

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary of Findings . . . . .	1
Introduction . . . . .	3
1. The Practice of Furnishing Perquisites . . . . .	5
2. Kinds of Perquisites . . . . .	11
3. Differences in Frequency and Value of Perquisites to Various Types of Workers . . . . .	17
4. Differences in Frequency and Value of Perquisites by Different Categories of Farm Operators . . . . .	21
5. Perquisites Associated with Types of Rates . . . . .	23
6. Additional Tables . . . . .	26
 Appendix	
Coverage, Definitions and Schedules . . . . .	51
Sampling Method . . . . .	56

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PERQUISITES FURNISHED HIRED FARM WORKERS,  
UNITED STATES AND MAJOR REGIONS, 1945

Summary of Findings

1. Farmers furnished perquisites in addition to paying cash wages to four-fifths of all regular hired farm workers and to three-fifths of the seasonal workers in May 1945.
2. Furnishing perquisites was most common among farmers in the North Central region and least common among farmers in the West; even in the West, however, nearly two-thirds of the farmers with hired labor in May 1945 provided perquisites to some or all of their workers in May.
3. The perquisites were worth an average of 63 cents a day for each hired farm worker, and 93 cents a day for each worker getting perquisites.
4. Hired workers in the North got the most perquisites.
5. Perquisites were 23 percent of the average farmer's wage cost for regular workers, but only 9 percent of his cost for seasonal workers.
6. In the Northeast and North Central regions, room and meals were the most common type of perquisite; in the South, a house; and in the West, bunk space.
7. The average current value of houses furnished hired farm workers without charge ranged from about \$800 in the South to more than \$2,100 in the North Central States.
8. The average monthly value of board (room and meals) was \$45 and showed little regional variation.
9. The average meal furnished to a hired worker was worth between 40 and 45 cents in each region.
10. Farmers provided garden space during the year to nearly a sixth of the people who worked for wages for them in May 1945, and many of these workers also received some kind of production services.
11. Out of each dollar's worth of perquisites that farmers furnished to their hired workers in May, 33 cents went for meals, 26 cents for housing (all kinds) and 21 cents for all other perquisites.
12. Hired workers who were living on their employers' farms (one-half of all hired workers employed in May 1945) got perquisites worth \$1.08 per day, compared with only 26 cents per day for those who did not live on the farm.

13. Farmers treated married men and single men alike in the value of perquisites and in the proportion of workers getting them. But it was more common for farmers to furnish houses and farm products to married men and room and meals to single men.

14. Farmers were more likely to furnish perquisites to their regular workers than to seasonal workers, and when they did furnish perquisites to seasonal workers, the daily value of them was less, on the average.

15. The average farm with hired labor in the third week of May 1945 had 2 such workers; and together they were furnished with \$33 worth of perquisites during the month. Only 10 percent of the employing farms furnished more than \$75 worth of perquisites to hired workers in May.

16. On very large farms, perquisites represented 13 percent of total wage costs, compared with 25 percent on small farms; this difference was due more to the higher cash daily wages paid on larger farms than to differences in daily value of perquisites furnished.

17. Workers on dairy or other livestock farms generally fared best when it came to perquisites. On North Central dairy farms nearly four-fifths of all the hired workers either received houses or rooms and meals as perquisites.

18. In the South, plantations were more likely to provide perquisites than the other farms, but the average value of perquisites for those workers on plantations who got them was only about half as great as the value per worker receiving them on other farms.

19. In every region farmers provided more valuable major perquisites to the workers paid monthly wage rates. Those workers paid weekly rates got less in the way of perquisites and those paid daily and hourly rates got still less.

20. Workers furnished houses earned the highest total wages among those paid monthly rates or among those paid other types of time rates.

## INTRODUCTION

Throughout the history of American agriculture, farmers have furnished various kinds of goods and services to their hired workers in addition to paying them in cash. Before there were automobiles, the employer had to supply board and housing to his hired help, especially if he lived far from town. Even now, many farm operators provide houses, or rooms and meals, on their farm without charge, particularly for their regular hired hands. Some farmers furnish other items, such as food products from the farm, transportation to and from work, fuel, laundry services, garden space, or use of their machinery, equipment, or workstock.

Most people acquainted with farming have known that many farm operators furnished their regular workers with enough perquisites to raise their total compensation considerably above their cash wages. 1/ But no one knew just how many farm workers were affected by this practice or how much the noncash wages were worth. Until 1945, little information has been available on a Nation-wide basis to answer questions about the frequency and value of perquisites in agriculture, either as a part of the farmer's labor costs or as a part of the worker's wages. 2/

1/ Perquisites are noncash benefits, either goods or services, furnished workers in addition to cash wages as a payment for work. The amounts and kinds of perquisites are usually clearly understood in the wage agreement between the farmer and his workers. Perquisites furnished hired farm workers should not be confused with Southern "furnish," which consists of goods provided sharecroppers or tenants by the plantation operators during the year and paid for by deductions from the croppers' or tenants' share of the crop at the end of the year. Goods and services furnished to the worker by the farmer for which a charge or wage deduction was made are not considered perquisites.

2/ Before the Bureau of Agricultural Economics made its farm wage enumerative surveys for 1945, the only sources of material on perquisites for the whole country are as follows:

- (1) 1920 Census of Agriculture which obtained the value of rent and board provided hired workers by farmers;
- (2) a 1925 national mail questionnaire survey of perquisites paid regular hired farm workers and a similar survey in 1926 of perquisites paid seasonal hired farm workers, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and published in Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Laborers, by J. C. Folsom, U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 213, 1931. This report gives average values of particular types of perquisites for those receiving, but does not include estimates of the number of workers receiving the perquisites;
- (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Economics yearly estimates of the aggregate value of perquisites and the total farm labor bill since 1910, published in the Farm Income Situation, U. S. Dept. Agr.;
- (4) the Rural Family Spending and Saving in War-time Survey conducted in 1941 by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, from which the national average values of housing and food received as pay, based on a very small sample of farm-laborer families, have been published in Wages of Agricultural Labor in the United States, by Louis J. Ducoff, U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 895, 1945.

The extent to which major perquisites were furnished to hired farm workers was covered in three national enumerative surveys made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1945. Along with the second of these, which related to the number of hired farm workers and their wages in the week of May 20-26, 1945, a supplementary schedule was taken for a subsample of the hired workers that obtained more detailed information on perquisites—every type of perquisite furnished was listed, with the farmer's estimate of its value. In this special survey, sharecroppers, share tenants, and cash tenants who worked for cash wages on their landlords' units during the survey week were excluded, since the perquisite picture would be confused by the housing or other goods and services which these workers received because of their tenancy status rather than as an additional part of their wages for hired farm work. Custom workers were also excluded, since their wages covered the hire of machinery, equipment, or workstock that they supplied. Of the 2,331,000 wage workers employed on farms the third week of May, about a sixth were excluded from the special survey of perquisites—302,000 sharecroppers or tenants working for wages on their landlords' units and 87,000 custom workers. 3/

To supplement the special national enumerative survey of farmers and the perquisites they furnished in May 1945, another kind of Nation-wide enumerative survey was made in January 1946 to get data on perquisites from a sample of all the people who had done farm wage work at any time during 1945. 4/ Workers reported their total cash wages and the value of major perquisites they had received for hired farm work during the year. Additional sources of recent data on perquisites are the BAE enumerative sample surveys of harvest labor in selected crop areas in 1945 as well as the BAE national enumerative sample surveys of hired farm workers begun in 1945. 5/ These surveys obtained the number of workers furnished major perquisites, along with data on cash wages and wage rates.

Six major questions are to be taken up in this report. They are  
(1) What proportion of the workers receive perquisites and what proportion of the farms furnish them? (2) How important are perquisites as a part of the wages of the hired farm worker? (3) What items are usually furnished? (4) What variations are there in furnishing perquisites to different types of hired farm workers? (5) What are the variations among various types of farms in the practice of providing perquisites? (6) What is the average value of perquisites associated with each of the common types of cash wage rates? The answers to these questions are based primarily on the special survey of perquisites furnished by farmers to workers they employed the third week in May 1945. In the Appendix of this report are described the method of making the survey, the coverage of the survey, the definitions used, and the way in which sample data were expanded to get estimates.

3/ See the Appendix for a comparison of the number of workers covered in this survey with the number covered in the May 1945 National Survey of hired farm workers.

4/ The results of this survey were published in Employment and Wages of the Hired Farm Working Force in 1945, by Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret Jarman Hagood, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., June 1946, (Processed).

5/ Other reports now available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, are listed on page 61.

## 1. THE PRACTICE OF FURNISHING PERQUISITES

How common is this practice? Farm workers do not receive perquisites as commonly as many people think they do. It is true that the majority of the year-round hired hands receive one or more types of goods or services from the farmer in addition to their cash wages. These items constitute a substantial addition to the cash wages of regular hired workers. But regular workers, hired for at least 6 months of the year by the same farmer, make up only a fourth of all the different persons that hire out for farm work during the course of a year. The rest of them—those who work only for short periods at seasonal jobs, or who move from farm to farm with only a short time on any one farm—do not get perquisites nearly as often as regular workers, and those kinds they get do not add as much to cash wages. Those very short-time seasonal workers who do hired farm work for less than a month, all together, during the year seldom receive any perquisites, except possibly transportation, yet these workers made up more than a third of the different persons who did farm wage work in 1945. Of all those who made up the hired farm working force, only about a third were furnished houses, rooms, meals, food products from the farm, or a combination of these, in addition to their cash wages. 6/

In May 1945, perquisites were furnished to four-fifths of the regular hired farm workers in the United States (table 1). They were furnished most often in the North Central States and least often in the West, but even in the West about 70 percent of the regular workers in the spring received some. Neither the number nor the proportion of regular workers receiving the major perquisite items—house, room, or meals—varied greatly from early spring to summer to fall in any region. 7/

For seasonal workers, the perquisites furnished depend considerably on the time of the year. On the whole, seasonal workers received them much less often in the fall than in the spring of 1945. At the same time, the number of seasonal workers employed was much higher in the fall than in the spring, and much lower in midwinter. As May is an intermediate month in the yearly cycle so far as hiring seasonal hired workers is concerned, the number and proportion of seasonal workers furnished perquisites in May approximate the situation in an average month of the year.

6/ Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret Jarman Hagood, Employment and Wages of the Hired Farm Working Force in 1945, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., June 1946, (Processed). The perquisite item omitted from this proportion which was received by the largest number of workers is transportation, which is often the only perquisite furnished seasonal workers in the South, particularly large groups of cotton choppers or cotton pickers.

7/ See Table 31 in Appendix for the proportion of regular and seasonal workers receiving house, room, or meals in March, May, and September 1945, and January 1946.

Table 1.-Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving perquisites during the month, by expected duration of employment on the reporting farm, United States and major regions 1/

Area	Percent of workers employed May 20-26, receiving perquisites in May		
	Total	Regular workers	Seasonal workers
	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	67	80	59
Northeast	65	76	39
North Central	83	89	70
South	67	79	64
West	54	69	47

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

Note: See Table 30 in Appendix for number of regular and seasonal workers employed May 20-26, 1945, in each region.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The nature of farm wage arrangements in different parts of the country depends upon the types of farming, the scale of operations, tradition or the lack of it, and other distinctive regional characteristics. Farmers in the North Central States lead all the rest in offering perquisites to their hired people. Because of the nature of the agriculture there, more of the hired workers are regularly employed than in the South or West. Even now in parts of that region, it is not unusual to find the hired man who lives in the farmer's home and is treated as an equal. Some of them are sons, brothers, or other relatives of the operator. There are fewer workers who belong to minority racial groups than is true among hired farm workers in the South or West. All of these are factors which lead to furnishing perquisites of considerable value.

The West is at the other extreme among the major regions. There perquisites are furnished least frequently. The large-scale farming and the specialized agriculture that require large numbers of seasonal workers for short periods are doing away with the personalized relationships between farmers and their hired hands. The relationships are more like those in the industry than those of family farms so cash wages tend to be all-important. When perquisites are furnished, they are generally of lower average value than in the North.

The Northeast is similar to the North Central States in that when farmers furnish perquisites to their workers, the values are relatively high. But not as large a proportion of the workers get these perquisites as in the North Central States. One reason for this is that the farming areas in the Northeast are closer to towns and cities than in other regions, and many of

the hired farm workers are people who come out from their homes in nearby villages or urban places to work on the farms. Thus, housing on the farm is not needed for such workers.

The South contrasts with both the North Central and West. Cotton plantations, which have dominated Southern agriculture for generations, require lots of seasonal labor for cotton chopping and picking. Although the seasonal demand for unskilled workers in the South resembles that of the West, the customs and attitudes imbedded in the plantation system of the South in regard to farm workers are quite different from the other regions. After slavery was abolished, other arrangements were devised to assure the supply of men, women, and young people needed to chop and pick cotton. The most important of these is the sharecropper arrangement, but it is also usual to provide housing on the farm for wage workers. The predominance of Negroes among farm workers makes a difference in the types and quantities of perquisites furnished since the hired Negroes and whites are not housed together and do not eat at the same table. The South has relatively little industry to compete effectively with agriculture for workers or to induce alterations in conventional wage arrangements. In brief, perquisites—especially housing—are furnished to many workers in the South, but this is done less frequently than in the North Central States and the items do not add as much to the cash wages of the workers.

How many farms furnish perquisites? Farmers who employ hired labor commonly provide perquisites to one or more of them. Nearly 80 percent of the 968,000 farmers who were hiring labor the third week of May 1945, furnished some perquisites during that month to at least one worker (table 2). These operators were only about a fifth of the total number of farmers who hired labor at any time during 1945, and they were only a little more than a tenth of all farmers in the country. More farmers than here reported, however, provided perquisites at some time during the year, for many who did not hire during the survey week did use hired labor at other times, and many

Table 2.—Number and proportion of farm operators furnishing perquisites during the month to one or more hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, United States and major regions 1/

Area	:	Proportion of farm operators employing:		Proportion of operators
		Number	hired workers during week	
	Number	Percent	Percent	
United States	752,000	78	70	13
Northeast	95,000	84	75	18
North Central	268,000	92	80	13
South	318,000	70	60	11
West	71,000	63	55	14

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

of these farmers provided some perquisites. 8/ Then, some of the farmers who hired during the survey week and didn't provide perquisites that week may have furnished perquisites at other times of the year. During the survey week, farmers furnished perquisites more commonly in the North than in any other part of the country. The lowest percentage of the employing farmers who furnished any perquisites was found in the West.

How important are perquisites in the wages of the workers who receive them? The value of the perquisites was an important part of the total wages of the workers who received them, even though these perquisites were furnished often only to regular hired hands. 9/ Perquisites, averaging 93 cents per day worked, represented a fifth of the total daily wages of the workers who got perquisites in May (table 3). 10/ The highest daily value of perquisites per

Table 3.-Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by those workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving perquisites during the month and those not, United States and major regions 1/

Area	Workers receiving perquisites				Cash daily wages of workers not receiving perquisites
	Daily value of perquisites:	Cash daily wages:	Total wages:	Proportion of total wages from perquisites:	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	
	United States	.93	3.30	4.25	22
Northeast	1.43	3.10	4.55	31	5.10
North Central	1.46	2.85	4.30	34	4.80
South	.65	2.60	3.25	20	2.45
West	.79	5.80	6.60	12	6.35

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Cash daily wages and total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

8/ Some "395,000 farms that used hired labor in September 16-22/ had no hired workers in May 20-26/. On the other hand, 433,000 farms that used hired labor in May 20-26/ had none in September 16-22/." Wages and Wage Rates of Hired Farm Workers, United States and Major Regions, September 1945, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, Report No. 16, page 3, July 1946, (Processed).

9/ "Total wages" are the cash wages plus the value of perquisites received.

10/ Throughout this report the term, "average cash or total daily wages," is used to mean the average wages paid hired farm workers per day worked in May; that is, cash or total wages received on the reporting farm by the hired farm workers in May divided by the number of days in which they did any farm work.

worker receiving them was in the North Central and Northeast regions, where it averaged about \$1.45. This value was not only a higher amount but it was also a much larger share of the total wages of those workers receiving perquisites than in the South or West. It represented about a third of the total wages of the workers who received perquisites in the North. The average value of perquisites was lower in both the South and West than in the other regions, and perquisites are provided less often in the West than in the South or Northeast. In the South and West, the noncash wages were much smaller proportions of the total daily wages of those workers receiving perquisites.

Lowest average daily values of perquisites per worker receiving them were in the South—65 cents. A larger share of the workers receiving perquisites in the South had a very low daily value than in any other part of the country. Nearly half of those who had some perquisites in May had less than 40 cents worth a day (table 10). In the West, the region of the next greatest concentration of workers receiving low daily values of noncash wages, a little more than half of those who got perquisites had less than 80 cents worth a day. On the other hand, more than half the workers in the North Central States had perquisites with a daily value of more than \$1.20.

Regular workers receive perquisites of higher value. Regular hired hands not only received perquisites oftener than seasonal workers did, but the average value of the perquisites furnished regular workers was much higher,

Table 4.—Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945,  
United States and major regions

Area and type of worker	All workers 1/				Daily value of perquisites from per workers receiving perquisites
	Daily value of perquisites:	Cash daily wages:	Total wages:	Proportion of total wages from perquisites	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	
United States					
Regular	1.02	3.40	4.40	23	1.28
Seasonal	.36	3.75	4.10	9	.62
Northeast					
Regular	1.17	3.30	4.45	26	1.53
Seasonal	.37	5.10	5.45	7	.95
North Central					
Regular	1.38	2.85	4.25	32	1.55
Seasonal	.84	3.95	4.80	18	1.20
South					
Regular	.72	2.75	3.45	21	.91
Seasonal	.34	2.50	2.85	12	.53
West					
Regular	.81	5.55	6.35	13	1.17
Seasonal	.25	6.30	6.55	4	.54

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Cash daily wages and total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

when we compare only those regular and seasonal workers who received any perquisites. In the West, where furnishing perquisites is least usual, the perquisites that went to regular workers were about twice as high in value as those that went to seasonal workers (table 4). The difference in the noncash daily wages between the regular hands and the seasonal workers who were supplied perquisites was the smallest in the North Central States. As cash daily wages paid to regular workers are lower, on the whole, than those paid to seasonal workers, the regular worker's higher value of perquisites was a much more important share of his total wages.

For hands hired throughout the month on the same farm, the monthly as well as daily values of perquisites received from the reporting farmer have meaning. These workers hired all of the month of May on the same farm were found primarily in the North Central States and in the South. The most common monthly value of perquisites furnished to them in the North Central States was \$40-\$49 a month, which about a third of them received (table 11). This value was nearly 40 percent of the total monthly wages of these particular workers. On the other hand, in the South, the most common monthly value of perquisites was less than \$20 and was received by about a third of those workers who were hired the full month on the same farm. This value of perquisites represented a little more than 10 percent of the total monthly wages of these workers.

Some perquisites are due to family relationship. Owing to the family relationship many hired farm workers who are related to the farmers who employ them get board, meals or other goods or services without charge. Because of this, the sons, daughters, wives, brothers, nephews or other relatives of the farmer, who work for wages on the farm, receive a higher average daily value of goods and services than do other hired workers. This is true for relatives whether they work as regular hired hands on the farm or do only seasonal work for wages. Hired workers related by blood or marriage to the farmer made up only 14 percent of the hired farm workers employed the third week of May in the entire country, and only 17 percent of the hired workers furnished goods or services in addition to their cash wages.

A larger part of the hired farm working force consists of members of the farmer's family in the North Central States than in any other region. But relationship does not completely account for the fact that perquisites are more common in this region than in any other, or that they are a more important part of the worker's wages there. Even among the other hired workers, a larger proportion get perquisites and the average value of them represents a larger proportion of the worker's total wages than in any other region. (tables 7 and 12).

How important are perquisites as an additional cost per day of work to the farmer? The average cash cost of a day of hired farm work in May was \$3.60 for the country as a whole (table 9). 11/ This cost was increased

11/ The average number of hours worked per day in May were 9.7 for the country as a whole, 9.6 in the Northeast and in the South, 10.7 in the North Central States and 9.2 in the West. For more detail see Report No. 7 of the series, Survey of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, (Processed).

nearly 20 percent by the value of perquisites to an average, for all types of workers, of \$4.20 per day. 12/ As regular workers formed a larger part of the hired farm working force in May than in harvest time, perquisites probably comprised a larger proportion of the total daily labor cost in the spring than in the fall, but a smaller proportion in the spring than in the winter.

Perquisites as an additional labor cost had more importance in some regions than in others. In May, they made up a little more than a fourth of the average daily cost of hired farm work, both cash and noncash, in the North Central States, a fifth in the Northeast, a seventh in the South, and only a fifteenth of the total cost in the West. The lower share of the average daily labor cost in the form of perquisites in the South and West was due partly to the concentration of seasonal workers there.

## 2. KINDS OF PERQUISITES

What kinds of perquisites are most often furnished? In the two Northern regions, room and meals were the most common perquisite in May; in the South, a house; and in the West, a room or bunk space without meals (table 5). Housing or meals were the types of perquisites most often furnished because eating places, rooming houses, tourist camps, and labor supply centers are not within easy reach of most farming areas. Then, too, if workers are housed on the farm they are there for any emergency. Housing also may attract migratory workers at seasonal labor peaks, or may help hold workers in areas where the bidding for good regular workers is high.

Houses:— In the South farmers furnished a house the most often of any perquisite. This was also true in the two Northern regions for the workers not related to the employing farmer (table 13). 13/ Nearly one third of all the Southern hired farm workers had houses provided them (excluding share-croppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers on their landlords' units during the survey week) and about a fourth of all workers in the North Central States had them. The current value of the average house so furnished in May 1945 in the North Central States, where the value was the highest, was about \$2,125. 14/ The average number of rooms was 5.4, with an average of 4 people living in the house. In the South, where the value was the lowest and where the most houses were furnished, the current value averaged about \$800. There the average number of rooms was 3.7, with an average of 4 people living in the house. The value of a house furnished to a worker added only about \$8 a month to the average wages of such a worker in the South; in the North Central States it added about \$21 (table 6).

12/ For method of evaluating perquisites see the Appendix.

13/ A house was defined as a separate house, an apartment, or housekeeping quarters.

14/ Monthly rental values and values per day worked were derived from the farmers' estimates of the current value of the houses.

Table 5.—Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified perquisites during the month, United States and major regions 1/

Type of perquisite 2/	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
House or apartment	24	20	24	30	12
Room 3/	19	31	38	6	31
Meals	30	42	60	24	15
Room and meals 3/	14	30	38	5	10
Food products from farm	13	16	23	10	8
Fuel	10	11	11	11	6
Laundry	7	23	26	1	2
Transportation	15	5	3	25	9
Medical services	3	3	2	4	2
Garden space	14	12	20	16	6
Production services	16	15	22	17	7
Other 4/	2	2	2	3	1

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ An individual worker may receive more than one type of perquisite.

3/ Room or bunk space.

4/ Such as clothes, or water furnished with a house.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In the South if workers were provided with houses, the value represented about 40 percent of the total value of perquisites paid these workers (table 17). Other perquisites provided with the houses were primarily food products from the farm. Many of these workers also received fuel in May, but its value was undoubtedly smaller during that month than in the winter months.

Room and meals:—Only about a sixth of all hired farm workers in May, or about a tenth of the workers who were not relatives of the farmers, received the combination of room and meals, often thought of as the most prevalent perquisite. The proportion of workers with this combination was undoubtedly higher in the spring than in the fall, as room and meals are furnished mostly to regular workers. In May, room and meals were the third most usual perquisite. At present, room and meals are not often supplied as perquisites to hired farm workers in the South and West. They are still provided frequently in the two Northern regions, although probably less commonly than they once were. This perquisite combination is less often furnished than a house to the hired farm worker who is not a member of the employing farmer's family. One who is a relative of the farmer, however, is most likely to get room and meals as a perquisite in the North, because many of them are not old enough to be heads of households. The average age

Table 6.-Average daily and monthly value of specified perquisites for those workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving the specified perquisites during the month, United States and major regions 1/

Region	House or apartment	Room or bunk space	Meals, rental	Room and meals	Food products			
	Daily value per worker receiv- ing	Monthly value per worker receiv- ing	Daily value per worker receiv- ing	Daily value per worker receiv- ing	Monthly value per worker receiv- ing	from farm, value per worker receiv- ing		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
United States	.45	11.70	.32	8.30	1.06	1.72	44.70	.51
Northeast	.71	18.50	.43	11.20	1.27	1.84	47.80	.45
North Central	.82	21.30	.34	8.80	1.16	1.72	44.70	.51
South	.31	8.10	.27	7.00	.80	1.52	39.50	.58
West	.45	11.70	.27	7.00	1.38	1.81	47.10	.38

1/ Excludes perquisites paid sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. The average daily value of perquisites is the value per day worked; that is, the value of perquisites received in May divided by the number of days worked on the reporting farm during the month. Monthly values are derived from daily values and are based on 26 days of work during the month.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

of the hired farm workers who were sons and daughters of the employers in these regions in May, was 26 years, whereas the average age of those not related to the farmers was 36 years. 15/

Farmers furnished an average monthly value of room and meals of approximately \$40 in the South, \$45 in the North Central, and \$48 in the Northeast and West. For those workers in the North who received room and meals, the value represented about 95 percent of the total daily value of perquisites they received in May. Many of these workers also had laundry done for them.

In the past, in the absence of direct information, the monthly value of "board" that farmers furnished has sometimes been estimated as the difference between the average month rates with and without board, as published in the historical series of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

15/ Report No. 7 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Ratios in Agriculture, (Processed).

For July 1, 1945, the differences were about \$25 for the North Central Divisions and \$14 to \$20 for the three Southern Divisions—considerably lower than the average value of room and meals furnished, as reported by the farmer. The explanation lies in the fact that the workers paid monthly rates without board received, on the average, other kinds of perquisites of nearly as high value as those did who were furnished "board." So the difference in cash rates cannot be ascribed to the single item of "board" furnished to one group but not to the other.

Meals:— Meals without a room were the second most common type of perquisite in May 1945, exceeding the furnishing of both room and meals without charge. Farmers provided meals without a room most often in the North Central States and in the South. They paid daily or hourly rates—the most common rates paid there during May—to nearly all of the workers in these two regions who received meals but not a room. In the North Central States nearly half of the workers who were paid either daily or hourly rates received meals, and in the South, somewhat less than a fifth of the workers paid these rates were furnished one or more meals but no room.

In both of these regions, it was more usual to furnish one meal a day than two or more meals a day to workers who did not also get lodging as a perquisite. That one meal usually comes at noon, so the worker does not have to go back home or bring a lunch. It may be eaten with the farmer's family, or after the family finishes, or in a separate room. On some large farms and ranches, meals for the hired hands are cooked and served in a kitchen and dining space that is separated from the employer's house.

The average value of meals furnished, per day, for those workers receiving meals was about \$1.05 for the country as a whole, in terms of estimated cost to the farmer. This value varied from about \$1.40 in the West to an average of only \$.80 a day in the South. The average value of a single meal, however, was about the same in all regions. The average value farmers put on meals furnished hired workers was between 40 and 45 cents per meal in each region.

Room or bunk space:— Only in the West was it common for a worker to get as a perquisite bunk space or a room without any meals. There, a fifth of all hired farm workers were furnished lodging without meals. To provide both room and meals without charge was relatively uncommon in this region. A "room furnished" may mean a multiple housing unit or a room in the farmer's home. Multiple housing (which is the more common form of lodging for hired farm workers in the West) includes barracks, in which one or more families may occupy a single room; a bunk house, which is frequently found on a ranch; and less commonly, a separate house on the farm which accommodates several hired hands. Also among the types of lodging classified as room or bunk space, in this study, are sheep herders wagons, tents, and trailers.

Garden space and production services:— After housing and meals, the perquisites next most often furnished were garden space and production

services during appropriate seasons. 16/ These privileges and services included feed or pasture for livestock owned by the laborer; barn space for the worker's livestock; use of the farmer's workstock, tools, equipment, or machinery for the hired man's own crops or garden; seed, fertilizer, or insecticide for the worker's crops or garden; and plowing, cultivating, or other work by the farmer on the worker's crops or garden.

Nearly a sixth of the hired workers employed May 20-26, were provided with a garden space in 1945. Some of these workers also received production services; while others received production services but not a garden. Altogether, a sixth of the workers were provided with one or more of the production privileges or services. These services were seldom provided in the West. They were most common in the North Central States and in the South—the two regions which also furnished houses to the largest number of workers. The average value of garden space and any of the production services per worker receiving was \$12 per year, or \$1 per month in the North Central States; and \$8 per year, or \$.69 per month in the South. The average size of this garden space was 0.6 acre in the North Central and 0.5 acre in the South.

Food products from farms. Many workers who had the use of a house also were furnished food products from the farm. Since most of the hired hands receiving houses are married, food products are often more welcome to them than meals would be. About 13 percent of the hired farm workers received one or more farm food products in May. Such food was furnished to the largest proportion of workers in the North Central States. There, three-fourths of the workers who were provided with houses also received food products. Those food products from the farm reported furnished in May included milk, eggs, meat, fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables. Milk was the most commonly furnished in May. Only the food products actually furnished during that month were included in this study, even though the worker may have been using products furnished in previous months. On the other hand, any products furnished workers during May for later use were included. Of course, the products provided vary a lot from season to season. Vegetables and fruits are usually furnished when they are harvested, and meat when the animals are slaughtered, while milk is more likely to be furnished all through the year.

Fuel.— Ten percent of the hired farm workers in May received wood, gas, kerosene, electricity, or other forms of fuel. Some workers could cut the wood they needed; others were given cord wood. However, less than half the workers who received houses were also furnished fuel at this time of the year, when it would be needed only for cooking.

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16/ Reports were obtained on production services and privileges furnished or to be furnished during some part or all of the year to workers employed May 20-26, 1945. One twelfth of the annual value of these perquisites was allocated to the value of perquisites provided the workers in May.

Transportation: 17/ Many of the hired workers in the South—about a fourth of those surveyed—were furnished transportation in May. Southern plantation operators are used to picking up a truckload of cotton workers in a nearby town each morning and returning them in the evening in chopping and in picking seasons. Most of the people who were getting these rides had no other perquisites.

Transportation is not commonly furnished to farm workers in other regions except to harvest workers in some of the specialized crop areas. For example, at least half of the strawberry pickers in the strawberry areas of Oregon, New Jersey, and North Carolina received transportation during the 1945 season, as did a third of the asparagus cutters in the Yakima Valley of Washington in May, and most of the onion harvesters in the coastal bend area of Texas in April 1945. 18/ Some of this transportation is daily rides to and from work. Some covers longer distances from the worker's home or the recruitment area into the harvest area at the beginning of the season. Many of the fruit and vegetable harvesters who live too far from the employing farm for daily transportation are farmers or members of their families that have such low incomes from their own farms that they are anxious to get more money by hiring out for a few weeks work when work on their own farms is slack. Others are workers from cities and towns. When the workers are brought so far, farmers usually furnish housing, too, for the season. At times labor contractors or padrones supply the transportation and some of them provide board and lodging as well.

A contrasting type of transportation sometimes furnished is taking hired workers who live on the farm to and from town on occasion—particularly at the week end. At times the employer even lends his car to a hired worker but usually only when the worker is a relative. To take workers from one part of the farm to another when the work changes or progresses is not considered as a perquisite. Nor is the cost of importation of Mexican Nationals for farm work, even though these workers did not pay their fare. The costs of the importation were borne by the Government, not by the employer. 19/

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17/ There is some question as to whether the main form of transportation—to and from work—should be considered as a perquisite. Many think that, while this is an operating expense to farmers, it does not constitute a noncash addition to the worker's income. Information on furnishing transportation was not specifically called for in this survey. However, if the farmer reported it along with "other" perquisites, the estimated value was included in the total noncash wage of the worker.

18/ Report No. 17 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, (Processed).

19/ "According to the International Agreement, the War Food Administration may arrange to collect all or a part of the cost of this transportation from the employer, but this has not been done up to the present time." Mexican War Workers in the United States, Pan American Union, page 8, Washington, D. C., 1945.

Laundry:-- Farm families furnished laundry to two-thirds of those workers who receive board and room, or to about a fourth of all their hired workers, in the two Northern regions. For the country as a whole, however, few workers get any laundry done as a perquisite--only 7 percent. The worker's laundry may be done by the farmer's household along with the family wash, as in earlier years, or the work-overalls may be sent by the employer to a commercial laundry.

Other types of perquisites:-- Medical services or supplies were furnished by the employer in May to a few hired farm workers. Only 3 percent received them without charge. They may have ranged from minor first-aid supplies to payment of doctor or hospital bills. Miscellaneous perquisites reported in May included such things as overalls or other clothes, meals for a wife or child of the worker, and water bills paid by the farmer when his workers were quartered in a house with city water connections. Only 2 percent of the workers in May received any of these miscellaneous benefits.

What is the nature of the farmer's perquisite costs? Meals made up the largest part of the farmers' perquisite costs for regular workers and for seasonal workers in each region in May (table 14). But in the South, houses were an almost equally important part of the cost for regular workers. In the North and West, rooms or bunk space were the second most important part of these costs for seasonal workers, and houses for regular workers.

When the total value of perquisites received is considered for three groups of workers (those receiving less than 40 cents a day in perquisites, those receiving from 40 cents to \$1.20 a day, and those receiving \$1.20 a day or more in perquisites) the value of meals tends to become a larger share of the value as the total value of perquisites increases (table 16). The proportionate value of a house and of perquisites other than house, room, or meals tend to decrease.

### 3. DIFFERENCES IN FREQUENCY AND VALUE OF PERQUISITES TO VARIOUS TYPES OF WORKERS

Studying various groups of hired farm workers, we find that the frequency of perquisites and their values are quite different between the groups. Tables 7, 18, and 19 show these differences between groups of workers classified by residence, marital status, duration of employment, relationship to the farm operator, and sex.

Those hired farm workers who live on the employing farm are the most likely to get perquisites. Married men living on the employing farm get them a little oftener than single men, but over 90 percent of male workers, married or single, who live there receive perquisites in every region with two minor exceptions (table 7). Nearly all of the workers who live on the employing farm receive at least a house, or a room, or room

Table 7.—Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving perquisites during the month and the average daily value of perquisites for those workers receiving them, by selected types of workers, United States and major regions.<sup>1/</sup>

Type of worker	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars
Regular	80	1.28	76	1.53	89	1.55	79	.91	69	1.17
Seasonal	59	.62	39	.95	70	1.20	64	.52	47	.54
Related to farm operator	87	1.56	93	1.81	96	1.73	76	1.14	72	1.65
Not related to farm operator <sup>2/</sup>	63	1.00	59	1.29	78	1.32	61	.77	53	1.03
Living on employing farm	92	1.18	93	1.64	97	1.69	90	.86	89	.86
Living on another farm	47	.63	40	.2/	66	.77	47	.58	24	.69
Living in rural area but not on farm	55	.46	39	.83	56	.2/	68	.33	33	.56
Living in city or town	30	.64	24	.2/	4/	.2/	4/	.2/	20	.2/
Married men										
Living on employing farm	96	1.34	93	1.46	99	1.54	97	1.30	89	1.11
Not living on employing farm	43	.73	34	.85	52	.81	49	.66	28	.30
Single men										
Living on employing farm	92	1.58	95	1.82	98	1.80	82	1.19	92	1.32
Not living on employing farm	51	.72	41	.78	70	.83	51	.66	32	.63
Male	71	.97	68	1.45	85	1.47	72	.67	58	.78
Female	47	.63	37	.2/	4/	.2/	54	.55	23	.90

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes crew workers for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

and meals (table 18). Less often in the West than in any other region, workers who live on the farm are provided housing without charge (table 19). Many migratory workers temporarily living on the hiring farm in this region are merely allowed to camp on the farmer's land, sometimes along irrigation ditches or at the edge of orchards. Others are charged for the housing provided on the farm.

Workers who live off the employing farm (who made up about half of the farm workers hired in May) had perquisites much less often than workers who live on the farm, and when they did get them the average daily value was much less. Meals, usually only one a day, were the primary perquisite furnished workers living off the farm in the North and South. In the South and West, transportation to and from work ~~was~~ furnished to many of these workers. Room or bunk space off the farm in the West was furnished to nearly a sixth of the workers in May who did not live on the farm. Many who were provided housing off the farm in this region were imported Mexican Nationals. Under the agreement with the Mexican Government, they had housing as a perquisite, were paid the prevailing wage rates, and were charged a maximum of \$1.50 a day for meals. Some were housed on the operator's farm; others were housed in labor-supply centers, with the operator paying from 35 to 50 cents a week per worker to the Government to cover part of the expense. Other imported foreigners, who worked primarily in the East in 1945, such as Jamaicans, Bahamians, Barbadians, and British Hondurans, did not get housing as a perquisite, but paid up to \$1.40 a day for housing and meals combined.

Hired workers who are related to the farmer receive perquisites much more commonly than other workers do and their perquisites have the highest average daily value of those furnished the various types of hired farm workers shown here. But the value of perquisites received by sons, brothers, and other relatives of the farmer must be interpreted with care. The items may represent the relative's part of the family living, which he receives as a member of the family rather than as a part of his wages as a hired worker. On the other hand, the value of room, meals, laundry, or other goods and services received without charge at home is probably considered by the son, along with his cash wages for the work, in deciding whether to go to an industrial job. Sons and daughters doing hired farm work have a 25 percent higher average daily value of perquisites than do other relatives in the Northeast and South, 20 percent higher in the West, and 10 percent higher in the North Central States.

Of the workers not related to the farmer who hires them, those under 18 years of age received perquisites less often and the average value per worker receiving them was lower than for older workers. Half of the workers under 18 who were not relatives of the farmer received perquisites, while two-thirds of those over 18 did. On the other hand, there was little difference between workers 18-44 years old and those 65 years old or over in the frequency or value of their perquisites, in any region. A larger proportion of workers under 18 received meals without a room, but the workers over 18 received houses or room and meals much more often than the younger ones.

As has been noted, those who work longer during the year on the particular farm get more perquisites; regular workers are more apt to get them than seasonal workers, and those perquisites received by regular workers are of a higher daily value. In May the value of the perquisite house used by the seasonal worker in the South was lower than the one used by the regular worker. In the West, multiple-housing units were furnished to seasonal workers more often than to regular workers, so the average value of room or bunk space received by seasonal workers was about half that of regular workers there. Seasonal workers employed in gangs or crews did not get as high a daily value of perquisites, per worker receiving them, as the other short-time seasonal workers did, although a larger proportion of crew workers received some perquisites. In the South, nearly two-thirds of the crew workers received transportation, and many of them had no other perquisite. A third of the Southern crew workers were provided with houses. Very few received meals as a perquisite, although this was the primary perquisite among the other short-time seasonal workers in this region.

Migratory workers receive houses as perquisites much more often than other seasonal workers, but receive meals as a perquisite less frequently. Seldom do either migratory workers or other short-time seasonal workers receive the combination of room and meals as a perquisite. In many special crop areas where the farmer's harvest season is very short, the migratory workers receive no major perquisites. For example, in the San Joaquin Valley in California, where many migratory workers are employed, it was not customary to furnish perquisites in the cherry harvest in 1945, nor in the peach harvest of that year. On some farms workers could pitch a tent, and the farmers supplied drinking water or perhaps transportation.<sup>20/</sup> In the potato harvest in Kern County, California, most of the workers were migratory; they received no perquisites during the survey week of June 10-16, 1945, except possibly a camp site or transportation.<sup>21/</sup> But in the sugar beet areas, many migratory workers have housing supplied.

Hired farm workers who live in cities and towns seldom receive perquisites. Their average daily value of perquisites for workers getting them is about the same as those of workers who live on farms other than the hiring farm. The Northeast and West were the only regions where people living in towns or cities were an important part of the hired farm working force in May 1945. These workers were a sixth of the wage workers employed during the survey week in the Northeast and a tenth in the West.

20/ Wages and Wage Rates of Seasonal Farm Workers in the Harvest of Selected Deciduous Fruits, California, May-Sept. 1945, Report No. 12 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, Bur. Agr. Econ., June 1946, (Processed).

21/ Wages and Wage Rates of Farm Workers in the Potato, Sugar Beet and Cotton Harvests, California, 1945. Report No. 14, of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, Bur. Agr. Econ., July 1946, (Processed).

Whether hired men are married or single makes little difference in whether they receive perquisites, or in the value of their perquisites, though it does affect the kind of perquisites they get. Single men are likely to get room and meals and, in some cases, laundry. Married men more often receive houses and the perquisites that go with houses. In all, the average values of perquisites received by married and by single hired men are very similar. But the total daily wages of married men are higher because their average cash wages are higher. Undoubtedly many of the married men have had longer farming experience and are older, on the average, than single men.

A much smaller proportion of women hired farm workers receive perquisites than men. In the South, where women hired farm workers are most important, a smaller proportion of them received houses as a perquisite than men, but there was no difference between men and women in the proportion furnished meals. The primary reasons that women hired farm workers receive perquisites less often than men are that (1) they don't live on the employing farm as often as men hired farm workers, and (2) most of them are short-time seasonal workers. This difference between men and women in receipt of perquisites is less important than differences observed between other groups of workers because of the relatively few women who do hired farm work.

It may be well to say again that this picture of the groups of hired farm workers in relation to perquisites is of hired farm workers employed in May, with the exception of a few special crop harvesters covered by special surveys at other times of the year. Nearly half of the hired workers in May 1945, were living on the employing farm. Forty percent were regular workers, and there were not many migratory workers at this time of year. In the summer and in the fall harvests, many more seasonal workers are employed than in the spring. We can be sure that in the peak seasons of agricultural employment, smaller proportions of hired farm workers receive perquisites than in May.

#### 4. DIFFERENCES IN FREQUENCY AND VALUE OF PERQUISITES BY DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FARM OPERATORS

Monthly cost of perquisites. For most farmers, the cost of furnishing perquisites to hired hands in May 1945 was not large in dollar values. Only 10 percent of the farmers who were employing wage workers the third week of that month furnished perquisites that would total \$75 or more to their workers in the course of the month (table 20). The average employing farm hired 2 wage workers ~~that~~ week (other than sharecroppers or tenants of the operator or custom workers) and furnished them \$33 worth of perquisites, all told, during the month.

In the South and West, the larger farm enterprises furnished perquisites to a higher proportion of their hired farm workers than the smaller farms did (table 22). <sup>22/</sup> In the two Northern regions, just the opposite was true--more workers received perquisites on the smaller farms. Similarly, the

<sup>22/</sup> Size of farm enterprise is measured here in terms of value of products sold or traded in 1944.

average cost of perquisites per day of hired farm work increased with the size of the farm enterprise in the South and West and decreased in the North. However, the total wage cost per day of hired labor, including both cash and noncash costs, was higher on larger farms in the North as well as in the South and West, for regular and seasonal workers, except those hired in crews or gangs. <sup>23/</sup>

As cash wages per day of work are more likely to be higher on larger farms than the value of perquisites is, the perquisites form a lower proportion of the total wage costs for the larger farm enterprises. On farms with less than \$10,000 value of products sold or traded in 1944, about 25 percent of the May 1945 wage cost was in the form of perquisites; while on farms with more than \$20,000, only 13 percent of their wage cost for the month was represented by perquisites.

Types of perquisites on large and small farms. In the two Northern regions and in the West the largest part of the average farm's perquisite costs was the value of meals furnished; the next largest was the value of housing (table 21). Only in the South did the value of housing exceed the value of meals. In general, a higher proportion of perquisite costs on larger farm enterprises is in the form of housing than is true on smaller farms. An exception is found in the West, where the value of meals forms a higher proportion of perquisite costs furnished on large farms than on the smaller farms. For the most part, the proportion of the farm's perquisite costs for room or bunk space does not vary with the size of the farm enterprise. On the other hand, the proportion of the farm's perquisite bill for houses for workers increases with the size of the farm enterprise except in the West. Houses (not including bunk space) are not furnished workers as frequently on large farms as on smaller farms in the West.

In general, the value of the specified perquisite items was higher on the larger farms than smaller farms in a given region (table 23). In the North and West, the cost of meals furnished per day to hired laborers not related to the farmer was higher on the larger farms, and so was the value of room and meals in the North. There may have been differences, however, in the method of computing costs of meals by large and small farmers; the former included wages of a cook hired especially for the meals of the hired hands, while on the smaller farms, a comparable allowance may not have been made if the farmer's family did the cooking. In all regions, the average value of the house furnished usually increased with the size of the farm enterprise. On the other hand, in the West the daily value of room or bunk space furnished was lower on larger farms. This may be because bunk space or group housing was furnished to so many on the larger farms, which reduces the unit cost.

<sup>23/</sup> The total daily cost of crew worker labor, which was primarily a cash cost, does not vary with the size of the employing farm enterprise in any consistent fashion.

Perquisites on different types of farms. Workers on dairy and livestock farms fare better in the way of perquisites than the workers on most other types of farms. Livestock requires care every day of the week and every week of the year, so the farmer usually prefers to have his hired workers living on the place. Nearly four-fifths of all hired workers on dairy farms in the North Central region were furnished rooms and meals or houses, and almost as large a proportion in the Northeast (table 24). Percentages were also high on ranches in the West—46 percent of workers on sheep ranches and 62 percent on cattle ranches were provided rooms and meals or houses.

Perquisites furnished, by tenure of operator. Differences among tenure groups of farm operators with respect to furnishing perquisites were not at all consistent in the major regions. In the two Northern regions, renters furnished perquisites to a somewhat higher proportion of their hired workers than did full- or part-owners (table 25). The average value of those furnished by renters was somewhat lower, however, so that the daily value of perquisites furnished per worker employed was almost the same for owners and renters in the North.

In the South, wage workers on plantations or other manager-operated farms received perquisites most often. But the average value of perquisites provided on plantations was only about half the average value of those the workers got from nonplantation owners or from tenants. In the West, also, manager-operated farms provided perquisites to a higher proportion of their hired workers than did owner-operated or rented farms, but the average value furnished per day of hired labor was highest on these manager-operated farms, although it was nearly as high on farms operated by part-owners.

## 5. PERQUISITES ASSOCIATED WITH TYPES OF RATES

Wage rates for longer periods carry more perquisites. Time rates are paid to most hired farm laborers for pre-harvest work, although in harvest seasons piece rates are also very common. In May 1945, more than 90 percent of all hired farm workers were paid time rates, expressed as so much cash for one of the following periods, listed in order of frequency of occurrence: day, hour, month, week. Major perquisites more frequently accompanied the rate for the longer time periods. In every region, major perquisites were furnished most often to workers paid monthly rates, and progressively less to those paid weekly, daily, and hourly rates (table 8). Also the daily value of perquisites was higher for workers paid monthly rates and was progressively less for those paid weekly, daily, and hourly rates. This was true of both the value of perquisites expressed as an average for all workers paid a particular type of rate and the value of perquisites expressed as an average for those workers who received major perquisites. Workers employed at short-time rates who have least security against unemployment also have least in the way of perquisites.

Table 8.—Average daily value of perquisites received in May and proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving a house, room, or meals by type of wage rate, United States and major regions 1/

Type of wage rate	: United States	: North-east	: North Central	: South	: West
Average daily value of perquisites for all workers paid specified rate:					
Monthly rate	\$1.38	\$1.57	\$1.63	\$1.04	\$1.06
Weekly rate	.90	1.04	1.13	.53	2/
Daily rate	.51	.88	.91	.44	.49
Hourly rate	.25	.21	.49	.28	.17
Percentage of workers receiving a house, room, or meals:					
Monthly rate	92	90	96	93	82
Weekly rate	65	63	78	58	55
Daily rate	53	59	71	51	43
Hourly rate	42	23	53	43	40

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Amount cash rates are increased by perquisites. In the North, the average cash monthly rate was increased about 60 percent by the value of perquisites. In the South and West, the proportionate increase in monthly rates by perquisites was much less (table 27). The amount of perquisites furnished to monthly workers differed sharply between the North and the rest of the country; it averaged about \$45 a month in the two Northern regions and about \$27 in the South and West. The weekly rate, common only in the North, was increased about 30 percent by perquisites. In the South, where the daily rate was by far the most common in the spring, the average daily cash rate was increased by perquisites by about 50 cents, or about 20 percent. The average hourly cash wage rate was increased in the South from 31 to 38 cents by perquisites but by only 1 cent in the West where the average cash rate was 75 cents.

Rate-perquisite combinations typical in major regions. The combinations of cash rates and perquisites that are possible, and that were actually found in May 1945, are numerous. Nevertheless, in each region some one or two rate-perquisite combinations were observed as common types. The common combinations were quite different from one part of the country to another.

A monthly cash wage rate, with both room and meals, was the most common combination in the North Central States—a fourth of the workers employed in May had it (table 26). In the Northeast, the two typical combinations were a monthly rate with room and meals and a weekly rate with room and meals. An eighth of the workers employed in May were paid one, and an eighth the other. The Southern combinations most prevalent in May were a daily rate with house, and a daily rate with one or more meals (without room), each received by about a sixth of the workers. The outstanding combination in the West was an hourly rate with bunk space, received by a sixth of the hired farm workers in May.

Given types of cash time rates without any major perquisites were just as usual as some of these combinations. Weekly rates were received without major perquisites by workers in the Northeast just as frequently as weekly rates with room and meals. In the South, a daily rate without major perquisite was received by about a third of all hired workers, or oftener than any of the cash rate-perquisite combinations. In the West, an hourly rate without major perquisites was more common than any of the combinations. In both the Northeast and South, hourly rates without major perquisites were prevalent.

This picture of prevalent combinations of cash and noncash rates paid hired farm workers in May relates mainly to practices in the pre-harvest season when piece rates are uncommon. Special surveys made in 1945, of harvest labor in selected areas that are important in the production of crops with high labor requirements, offer a supplement to the May picture. They showed wide differences among areas as to the frequency with which houses, rooms, or meals were furnished to harvest workers paid piece rates. 24/ Of strawberry pickers paid by the quart who were surveyed in Cumberland County, New Jersey, during the week ended May 26, 1945, about a fourth were furnished some form of housing or meals. In the New Jersey cranberry harvest in September 1945, a third of the scoopers paid by the bushel had housing or meals furnished. On the other hand, in Clackamas, Multnomah, Marion, and Washington Counties, Oregon, only 8 percent of the strawberry pickers paid a rate per pound received housing or meals as a perquisite during the week ended June 11, 1945. In both the potato and the onion harvests in Michigan in September and October 1945, less than 10 percent of the potato pickers paid by the bushel and the onion toppers paid by the crate received housing or meals in addition to their cash wage rate.

Perquisites accompanying highest cash rates. For each time rate, the workers furnished houses as perquisites in each region had a higher average cash wage than the other workers paid that type of rate. They did not have the highest average value of perquisites, but because they had substantial perquisites and the highest cash rates, they averaged the highest total wage rate in each region. The workers who are furnished houses are probably older and more experienced in farm work than the other workers paid the same type of wage rate.

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24/ Report No. 17 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, (Processed).

## 6. ADDITIONAL TABLES

### Tables for Section 1

Table 9. Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by all workers employed May 20-26, 1945, United States and major regions.

Table 10. Distribution of all hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, by the daily value of perquisites received, United States and major regions.

Table 11. Distribution of the hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, who worked 25 days or more on the reporting farm during the month, by the monthly value of perquisites received, United States and major regions.

Table 12. Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions.

### Tables for Section 2

Table 13. Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, not related to the farm operator receiving specified perquisites during the month, United States and major regions.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among the major categories of perquisites received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for regular and seasonal workers receiving perquisites, United States and major regions.

Table 15. Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among major categories of perquisites, received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for workers related and those not related to the farm operator who received perquisites, United States and major regions.

Table 16. Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among the major categories of perquisites received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for workers receiving specified daily values of perquisites, United States and major regions.

Table 17. Value and percentage composition of perquisites and total daily wages received in May by those hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified types of perquisites, United States and major regions.

Tables for Section 3

Table 18. Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified perquisites during the month and the average daily value of specified perquisites for those workers receiving them, by selected types of workers, United States.

Table 19. Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified perquisites during the month, by selected types of workers, North, South, and West.

Tables for Section 4

Table 20. Distribution of farms hiring labor May 20-26, 1945, by the total value of perquisites furnished these workers during May and by the value of products sold or traded from the farm in 1944, United States and major regions.

Table 21. Value of perquisites and cash wages paid in May per farm hiring labor May 20-26, 1945, to workers employed on the farm that week, and the percentage distribution of the value of perquisites among major categories of perquisites, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions.

Table 22. Daily value of perquisites and cash wages paid per worker in May to workers employed May 20-26, 1945, on the farm who were not related to the farm operator, for regular workers, seasonal workers other than crew workers, and crew workers, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions.

Table 23. Average daily value of selected perquisites for those workers employed May 20-26, 1945, who received perquisites in May and who were not related to the farm operator, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions.

Table 24. Proportion of workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving perquisites during month and average daily value of perquisites in May for those workers employed May 20-26, receiving perquisites, by selected types of farm, major regions.

Table 25. Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for all workers and average value of specified perquisites for those receiving them, for selected tenure groups of the employing farm operator, United States and major regions.

Tables for Section 5

Table 26. Number of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, paid selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major perquisite items, United States and major regions.

Table 27. Average cash, noncash and total wage rates paid hired farm workers for selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major perquisite items, United States and major regions, May 1945.

Table 28. Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified value of perquisites per day worked in May, United States and major regions.

Table 9.-Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by all workers employed May 20-26, 1945, United States and major regions 1/

Area	Daily value of wages 2/	Cash daily wages 2/	Total daily wages 2/	Proportion of total wages from perquisites Percent
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
United States	.63	3.60	4.20	10
Northeast	.94	3.75	4.70	20
North Central	1.22	3.20	4.40	23
South	.44	2.55	3.00	15
West	.43	6.05	6.50	7

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Cash daily wages and total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 10.-Distribution of all hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, by the daily value of perquisites received, United States and major regions 1/

Value of perquisites received per day worked	United States Percent	North-east Percent	North-Central Percent	South Percent	West Percent
Total 2/	100	100	100	100	100
None	34	35	17	33	52
Under \$ .20	11	5	2	17	9
.20 - .39	10	4	4	14	8
.40 - .79	14	6	11	18	10
.80 - 1.19	8	11	11	6	4
1.20 - 1.59	9	11	22	5	6
1.60 - 1.99	7	10	19	2	6
2.00 - 2.39	4	11	8	3	2
2.40 and over	3	7	6	2	3

1/ The estimated average number of days worked per week May 20-26, 1945, by the hired farm workers receiving perquisites in May are as follows: United States, 4.8; Northeast, 6.0; North Central, 5.7; South, 4.0; and West, 5.6.

2/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

Table 11.-Distribution of the hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, who worked 25 days or more on the reporting farm during the month, by the monthly value of perquisites received, United States and major regions 1/

Value of perquisites received during May	United States Percent	North-east Percent	North-Central Percent	South Percent	West Percent
Total	100	100	100	100	100
None	18	23		22	28
Under \$10.00	9	6		20	13
10.00 - 19.99	9	6	2/ 11	16	13
20.00 - 29.99	8	6	6	12	7
30.00 - 39.99	14	12	16	20	7
40.00 - 49.99	20	12	34	3/ 10	16
50.00 - 59.99	12	14	17		11
60.00 - 69.99	5	11	9		
70.00 and over	5	10	7		4/ 5

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. Also excludes workers reported in a group who all did not receive the same perquisites.

2/ Under \$20.00. The lowest value reported was \$6.50.

3/ \$40.00 and over. The highest value reported was \$62.90.

4/ \$60.00 and over. The highest value reported was \$90.70.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 12.—Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions<sup>1/</sup>

Area and type of worker		Daily value of perquisites	Cash daily wages	Total daily wages	Proportion of total wages from perquisites
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
<u>United States</u>					
Related		1.61	.94	2.75	2.80
Not related	2/	.86	.31	3.55	3.80
<u>North East</u>					
Related		1.68	.4/	2.45	5.20
Not related	2/	.92	.28	3.70	4.60
<u>North Central</u>					
Related		1.64	.4/	2.40	4.10
Not related	2/	1.24	.65	3.10	4.35
<u>South</u>					
Related		1.70	.70	2.35	4/
Not related	2/	.65	.30	2.70	2.50
<u>West</u>					
Related		1.37	.4/	4.85	6.20
Not related	2/	.72	.23	5.65	6.35

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers in May 20-26, 1945, on their land or units and custom workers employed this week.

<sup>2/</sup> Cash daily wages and total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

<sup>3/</sup> Crew workers, for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked, are included with workers not related to the farm operator.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 13.-Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, not related to the farm operator receiving specified perquisites during the month, United States and major regions 1/

Type of perquisite 2/	United States	North-east	North-Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
House or apartment	25	21	26	32	11
Room 3/	15	19	25	4	31
Meals	23	27	47	19	13
Room and meals 3/	9	17	24	3	8
Food products from farm	13	17	27	11	7
Fuel	11	13	11	12	6
Laundry	4	13	15	1	1
Transportation	16	4	2	26	9
Medical services	3	3	2	4	2
Garden space	15	14	22	17	5
Production services	16	16	24	19	6
Other	2	2	-	3	1

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ An individual worker may receive more than one type of perquisite.

3/ Room or bunk space.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 14.—Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among the major categories of perquisites received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for regular and seasonal workers receiving perquisites, United States and major regions 1/

Area and type of worker	Average:		Distribution of daily value of perquisites				
	Propor-tion of workers:	daily value of per-quites:	House Total:	or apartment:	Room 2/	Meals	Other
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>United States</u>							
Workers receiving some perquisites:							
Total	100	.97	100	17	9	53	21
Regular	49	1.30	100	20	10	49	21
Seasonal	51	.64	100	11	8	60	21
<u>Northeast</u>							
Workers receiving some perquisites:							
Total	100	1.46	100	15	15	58	12
Regular	83	1.55	100	16	15	57	12
Seasonal	17	.99	100	9	12	62	17
<u>North Central</u>							
Workers receiving some perquisites:							
Total	100	1.48	100	15	11	59	15
Regular	76	1.56	100	18	11	54	17
Seasonal	24	1.21	100	5	10	76	9
<u>South</u>							
Workers receiving some perquisites:							
Total	100	.64	100	20	4	45	31
Regular	30	.93	100	28	3	30	39
Seasonal	70	.52	100	14	4	56	26
<u>West</u>							
Workers receiving some perquisites:							
Total	100	.97	100	15	14	51	20
Regular	51	1.19	100	20	12	50	18
Seasonal	49	.74	100	6	16	54	24

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. Also excludes workers reported on a group schedule if all the workers in the group did not receive the same perquisites. About 10 percent of the sample cases other than sharecroppers, tenants, or custom workers fell in this category. Because the workers reported on group schedules tend to get lower than average amounts of perquisites, average values for groups excluding these workers in tables 14, 15, 16, and 28 usually are higher than the averages for all workers shown in other tables.

2/ Room or bunk space.

Table 15.—Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among major categories of perquisites, received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for workers related and those not related to the farm operator who received perquisites, United States and major regions 1/

Area and type of worker	: Average	Distribution of daily value of perquisites					
	: daily	: Total	House	: Room 2/:	Meals	Other	
	: value of	: apartment	or				
	: perquisites	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>United States</u>							
Workers receiving perquisites:	.93	100	.17	10	51	22	
Related	1.56	100	.7	13	66	14	
Not related 3/	.79	100	21	9	45	25	
<u>Northeast</u>							
Workers receiving perquisites:	1.43	100	16	14	57	13	
Related	1.81	100	6	19	66	9	
Not related 3/	1.22	100	23	11	50	16	
<u>North Central</u>							
Workers receiving perquisites:	1.46	100	16	11	57	16	
Related	1.73	100	9	13	68	10	
Not related 3/	1.32	100	22	9	50	19	
<u>South</u>							
Workers receiving perquisites:	.65	100	21	4	43	32	
Related	1.14	100	3	10	65	22	
Not related 3/	.59	100	25	3	38	34	
<u>West</u>							
Workers receiving perquisites:	.79	100	13	19	50	13	
Related	1.65	100	13	9	54	24	
Not related 3/	.71	100	13	22	49	16	

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. Also excludes workers reported on a group schedule if all the workers in the group did not receive the same perquisites. About 10 percent of the sample cases other than sharecroppers, tenants, or custom workers fell in this category. Because the workers reported on group schedules tend to get lower than average amounts of perquisites, average values for groups excluding these workers in tables 14, 15, 16, and 28 usually are higher than the averages for all workers shown in other tables.

2/ Room or bunk space.

3/ Crew workers, for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked, are included with workers not related to the farm operator.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 16.—Percentage distribution of the daily value of perquisites among the major categories of perquisites received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for workers receiving specified daily values of perquisites, United States and major regions 1/

Area and type of worker	Average:		Distribution of daily value of perquisites				
	Propor- tion of workers	value of per- quisites	House Total	or apart-	Room	Meals	Other
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States							
All workers	100	.64	100	17	9	53	21
Workers with daily value of perquisites:							
\$ .01 - .39	32	.18	100	27	9	19	45
\$ .40 - 1.19	32	.72	100	24	4	47	25
\$ 1.20 and over	36	1.91	100	13	11	58	18
Northeast							
All workers	100	.94	100	15	15	58	12
Workers with daily value of perquisites:							
\$ .01 - .39	14	.18	100	35	8	17	40
\$ .40 - 1.19	25	.85	100	29	4	45	22
\$ 1.20 and over	61	1.98	100	12	17	61	10
North Central							
All workers	100	1.23	100	15	11	59	15
Workers with daily value of perquisites:							
\$ .01 - .39	7	.23	100	18	—	64	18
\$ .40 - 1.19	27	.81	100	23	4	56	17
\$ 1.20 and over	66	1.88	100	14	12	59	15
South							
All workers	100	.43	100	20	4	45	31
Workers with daily value of perquisites:							
\$ .01 - .39	47	.18	100	29	5	18	48
\$ .40 - 1.19	37	.68	100	22	2	49	27
\$ 1.20 and over	16	1.89	100	16	6	48	30
West							
All workers	100	.46	100	15	14	51	20
Workers with daily value of perquisites:							
\$ .01 - .39	35	.19	100	18	35	6	41
\$ .40 - 1.19	29	.69	100	35	11	23	31
\$ 1.20 and over	36	1.95	100	9	12	64	15

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. Also excludes workers reported on a group schedule if all the workers in the group did not receive the same perquisites. About 10 percent of the sample cases other than sharecroppers, tenants, or custom workers fell in this category. Because the workers reported on group schedules tend to get lower than average amounts of perquisites, average value for groups excluding these workers in tables 14, 15, 16, and 28 usually are higher than the averages for all workers shown in other tables.

2/ Room or bunk space.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 17.-Value and percentage composition of perquisites and total daily wages received in May by those hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified types of perquisites, United States and major regions 1/

Area and specified type of perquisite received 2/	Number of workers	Daily value	Proportion of value of:		
		of perquisites:perquisite:perquisites	Specified:perquisite:perquisites	Other:perquisites:perquisites	Total daily wages 3/
	Number	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars
<u>United States</u>	<u>1,942,100</u>	<u>.63</u>			<u>4.20</u>
Workers receiving:					
Any perquisites	1,297,600	.93	-	-	4.25
House or apartment	470,100	.09	45	55	4.35
Room or bunk space	377,500	1.38	23	77	4.90
Meals 4/	375,100	1.35	79	21	4.20
Room and meals 5/	270,700	1.82	95	5	4.45
<u>Northeast</u>	<u>178,000</u>	<u>.94</u>			<u>4.75</u>
Workers receiving:					
Any perquisites	114,300	1.43	-	-	4.55
House or apartment	34,800	1.25	57	43	5.20
Room or bunk space	54,200	1.88	23	77	4.10
Meals 4/	73,100	1.75	73	27	4.25
Room and meals 5/	52,200	1.95	94	6	4.05
<u>North Central</u>	<u>360,200</u>	<u>1.22</u>			<u>4.40</u>
Workers receiving:					
Any perquisites	297,300	1.46	-	-	4.30
House or apartment	84,600	1.52	54	46	4.90
Room or bunk space	129,300	1.79	19	81	4.00
Meals 4/	208,600	1.52	76	24	4.10
Room and meals 5/	126,700	1.80	96	4	4.00
<u>South</u>	<u>973,000</u>	<u>.44</u>			<u>3.00</u>
Workers receiving:					
Any perquisites	656,100	.65	-	-	3.25
House or apartment	299,300	.10	39	61	3.60
Room or bunk space	63,100	1.39	19	81	4.15
Meals 4/	227,500	.96	83	17	3.50
Room and meals 5/	50,400	1.70	89	11	4.55
<u>West</u>	<u>430,900</u>	<u>.43</u>			<u>6.50</u>
Workers receiving:					
Any perquisites	229,900	.79	-	-	6.60
House or apartment	51,400	.93	48	52	6.80
Room or bunk space	130,900	.76	36	64	6.45
Meals 4/	65,900	1.71	81	19	6.90
Room and meals 5/	41,400	1.83	99	1	6.20

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Since workers may receive more than one type of perquisite, classes are not mutually exclusive.

3/ Total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

4/ One or more meals.

5/ One or more meals and room or bunk space.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 18.—Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified perquisites during the month and the average daily value of specified perquisites for those workers receiving them, by selected types of workers, United States 1

Type of worker	House or apartment		Room or bunk space		Meals		Food		Workers receiving	
	No.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.
Regular	764,100	41	13.80	28	9.40	39	1.23	27	18	16
Seasonal	1,178,000	13	7.50	14	6.50	24	.88	4	1	20
Related to-farm operator	262,300	16	15.30	48	9.40	73	1.18	12	5	28
Not related to farm operator <u>2</u>	1,679,800	25	12.50	15	8.80	23	.99	13	11	4
Living on employing farm	891,200	48	11.70	36	8.30	34	1.37	22	19	15
Not living on employing farm	1,050,900	4	13.00	5	7.30	26	.69	5	2	3/
Married men										13
Living on employing farm	409,300	79	13.00	8	9.40	11	1.23	40	32	2
Not living on employing farm	420,300	8	12.70	3	4/	21	.65	9	3	2/
Single men										8
Living on employing farm	374,300	18	7.80	68	9.10	63	1.40	9	10	32
Not living on employing farm										13
Male	404,400	2	4/	9	5.70	32	.74	2	1	15
Female	1,608,300	27	12.20	21	8.10	31	1.10	15	11	8
	333,800	12	6.20	12	8.60	22	.80	2	2	27

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Includes crew workers for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Table 19.—Proportion of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified perquisites during the month, by selected types of workers, North, South, and West

Type of worker	North			South			West		
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.
<i>Workers receiving</i>									
Number	House	Room	or	Number	House	Room	Number	House	Room
of	or	or	or	of	or	or	of	or	or
workers	apart	bunk	space	workers	apart	bunk	workers	apart	bunk
ment	ment	space	ment	ment	ment	space	ment	ment	space
Living on employing farm	324,400	33	55	62	359,400	77	11	15	207,400
Living on another farm	78,400	9	2/	53	337,400	2	4	43	51,600
Living in rural area but not on farm	87,900	3	3	35	244,900	7	4	12	122,600
Living in city or town	47,500	3	1	19	31,300	-	4	3	49,300
<i>Married men</i>									
Living on employing farm	117,500	83	8	19	196,500	96	2	5	95,300
Not living on employing farm	98,600	10	1	28	220,100	8	-	25	101,600
<i>Single men</i>									
Living on employing farm	191,900	5	85	89	90,500	56	22	34	91,900
Not living on employing farm	95,000	2	4	51	219,900	2	9	34	89,500
<i>1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.</i>									
<i>2/ Less than 0.5 percent.</i>									

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 20.—Distribution of farms hiring labor May 20-26, 1945, by the total value of perquisites furnished these workers during May and by the value of products sold or traded from the farm in 1944, United States and major regions.<sup>1/</sup>

Number of farms		Distribution of hiring farms by value of perquisites furnished							
area and value of products sold or traded in 1944	hiring labor May 20-26	All farms	None	\$1 or more	\$1-24	\$25-49	\$50-74	\$75-99	\$100 or more
	2/ farms	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>United States</u>									
\$1 - 1,499	968,000	100	22	78	30	25	13	5	5
1,500 - 3,999	228,000	100	38	62	40	14	6	2	2
4,000 - 9,999	275,000	100	21	79	36	28	8	4	3
10,000 and over	255,000	100	13	87	22	35	21	5	4
	194,000	100	16	84	25	20	17	10	12
<u>Northeast and North Central</u>									
\$1 - 1,499	404,000	100	10	90	21	37	20	6	6
1,500 - 3,999	31,000	100	22	78	18	35	18	7	7
4,000 - 9,999	117,000	100	10	90	30	37	14	6	3
10,000 and over	186,000	100	7	93	17	41	25	5	5
	69,000	100	11	89	20	28	20	11	10
<u>South</u>									
\$1 - 1,499	452,000	100	30	70	47	12	5	3	3
1,500 - 3,999	188,000	100	41	59	47	9	3	-	-
4,000 and over	136,000	100	30	70	51	17	1	1	1
	114,000	100	13	87	36	15	15	11	10
<u>West</u>									
\$1 - 3,999	112,000	100	37	63	27	17	8	5	6
4,000 - 9,999	31,000	100	47	53	16	20	4	7	6
10,000 - 19,999	33,000	100	29	71	36	20	10	4	1
20,000 and over	26,000	100	40	60	28	18	8	3	3

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

<sup>2/</sup> Adjusted to the number of farms as shown by the 1945 Census of Agriculture. A similar adjustment was not made in the number of farms hiring labor May 20-26, 1945, shown in Report No. 7 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 21.-Value of perquisites and cash wages paid in May per farm hiring labor May 20-26, 1945, to workers employed on the farm that week, and the percentage distribution of the value of perquisites among major categories of perquisites, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions <sup>1</sup>

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants who custom workers employed this week.

Table 32.—Daily value of perquisites and cash wages paid for work in May to workers employed May 20-26, 1945, on the farm who were not related to the farm operator, for regular workers, seasonal workers other than crew workers, and crew workers, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions 1/

		Regular workers		Seasonal non-crew workers		New workers	
Area and value of products sold or traded from farm in 1944		Percent of total workers receiving wages: perquisites: sites 2/		Percent of total workers receiving wages: perquisites: sites 2/		Percent of total workers receiving wages: perquisites: sites 2/	
		Dollars	Dollars Percent	Dollars	Dollars Percent	Dollars	Dollars Percent
<u>United States</u>							
\$1 - 1,499	.97	3.35	63	•34	2.75	38	44
1,500 - 3,999	1.16	3.90	88	•40	3.65	50	56
4,000 - 9,999	.98	4.05	78	•44	4.60	52	79
10,000 - 19,999	.79	4.65	74	•53	4.90	55	4.60
20,000 and over	.71	5.30	73	•62	5.50	49	6.10
<u>Northeast and North Central</u>							
\$1,500 - 3,999	1.31	3.95	84	•79	4.35	78	3/
1,500 - 9,999	1.33	4.20	91	•63	4.20	50	3/
10,000 and over	.83	5.05	67	.54	5.30	41	.07
<u>South</u>							
\$1 - 1,499	2/	3/	58	•36	2.55	38	3/
1,500 - 3,999	2/	3/	96	•31	3.05	46	3/
4,000 and over	.62	3.55	74	.52	3.60	67	3/
<u>West</u>							
\$1,500 - 3,999	2/	5/50	66	•16	5.95	21	3/
4,000 - 9,999	2/	5/49	65	•15	6.60	20	4/
10,000 - 19,999	.58	6.20	60	.37	6.60	37	.47
20,000 and over	.71	7.00	71	.79	6.25	51	.09

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

3/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 23.-Average daily value of selected perquisites for those workers employed May 20-26, 1945, who received perquisites in May and who were not related to the farm operator, by size of farm enterprise, United States and major regions 1/

Area and value of products sold or traded in 1944	Daily value of specified perquisites per worker receiving them			
	House or apartment	Room or bunk space	Meals	Room and meals
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>United States</u>				
Under \$4,000	.50	.33	.86	1.85
\$4,000 - 9,999	.54	.34	1.14	1.66
\$10,000 and over	.46	.32	1.31	1.73
<u>Northeast and North Central</u>				
Under \$4,000	.88	.34	.96	1.63
\$4,000 - 9,999	.74	.37	1.14	1.70
\$10,000 and over	.82	.41	1.29	2/
<u>South</u>				
Under \$1,500	2/	2/	.86	2/
\$1,500 - 3,999	.34	2/	.64	2/
\$4,000 and over	.35	2/	2/	2/
<u>West</u>				
Under \$10,000	.41	.34	1.41	2.02
\$10,000 and over	.45	.28	1.46	1.75

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 24.—Proportion of workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving prerequisites during month and average daily value of prerequisites in May for those workers employed May 20-26, receiving prerequisites, by selected types of farm, major regions  $\frac{1}{2}$

		Workers employed May 20-26	
Region and type of farm	Proportion: Percent	on these farms Proportion: Percent	on these farms Proportion: Percent
	of workers: Percent	of farms : Percent	of workers: Percent
	May 20-26 prerequisites: Percent	receiving May 20-26 prerequisites: Percent	receiving May 20-26 prerequisites: Percent
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northeast—all types	100	65	1.43
Dairy	36	40	1.59
Poultry	12	6	1.47
Truck	3	22	1.00
Potato	6	14	54
North Central—all types	100	83	1.46
Dairy	29	31	1.54
Corn	21	15	1.28
Grain other than corn	12	9	1.54
Cattle	11	11	1.50
Hog	7	5	1.37
South—all types	100	68	.65
Cotton	40	53	.66
Tobacco	12	10	2/
Corn, other crops	7	5	2/
Grain other than corn	5	6	1.01
Cattle	5	6	2/
West—all types	100	54	.79
Dairy	17	9	1.22
Fruit	14	34	.63
Hay	13	8	2/
Cattle	9	5	1.75
Poultry	5	2	2/
Truck	4	7	.56
Sheep	3	8	1.63

<sup>1</sup>/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

<sup>2</sup>/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Table 25.—Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by workers employed May 20-26, 1945, for all workers and average value of specified perquisites for those married than, for selected tenure groups of the employing farm operator, United States and major regions 1/

Area and tenure		All hired workers		Workers receiving specified perquisites						
		Any perquisites	Daily value of per- quisites, average 2/ workers Dollars	House or apartment	Room or bunk space Percent: of all; Daily value of workers; value workers; Percent Dollars					
United States	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent					
Owner	770,800	.66	4.60	63	1.06					
Part-owner	478,200	.78	4.60	66	1.18					
Tenant	254,200	.74	4.40	73	1.01					
North Central	279,600	1.13	4.50	77	1.47					
Owner	167,500	1.15	4.55	76	1.50					
Part-owner	71,600	1.14	4.25	90	1.32					
South	Plantation operator or manager Sharecropper Other	209,500 187,400 251,100 207,900 117,100	.34 .24 .43 .58 .72	2.60 2.55 2.95 3.45 3.60	89 58 54 67 77	.39 .41 .79 .87 .93	28 19 26 42 34	.32 .2/	1 6	27 3/
West	Full owner Part-owner Tenant Manager	240,100 102,800 65,500 22,500	.36 .59 .34 .62	6.35 6.80 6.05 7.85	55 49 50 72	.66 1.19 .67 .86	10 13 16 16	.55 .40 .3/	36 26 13 50	.24 .32 .3/

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

3/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Table 26.—Number of hired farm workers employed May 20–26, 1945, paid selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major perquisite items, United States and major regions 1/

	All	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	Hourly					
Area and major perquisite item received 2/	wage rates									
	: Number	: cent	: Number	: cent	: cent					
<u>United States</u>										
All workers	1,904,000	100	348,400	100	161,900	100	756,900	100	522,900	100
Workers receiving:										
House or apartment	457,700	24	141,100	40	55,900	35	173,400	23	72,600	14
Room or bunk space	373,300	20	156,100	45	42,500	26	61,200	8	92,900	18
Meals 3/	576,600	30	197,400	57	58,000	36	233,400	31	71,000	13
Room and meals 4/	269,400	14	146,700	42	42,000	26	55,000	7	15,400	3
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	823,800	43	30,100	8	57,400	35	359,300	47	303,500	58
<u>Northeast</u>										
All workers	174,400	100	49,100	100	59,100	100	16,200	100	28,800	100 45
Workers receiving:										
House or apartment	34,900	20	15,900	32	9,300	16	2,000	12	3,500	12
Room or bunk space	53,900	31	25,100	51	21,800	37	3,800	24	1,600	6
Meals	72,700	42	31,500	64	29,600	50	8,300	52	2,400	8
Room and meals	51,500	30	25,000	51	21,700	37	3,800	24	1,000	4
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	70,000	40	4,700	10	21,900	37	6,600	41	22,300	77
<u>North Central</u>										
All workers	349,300	100	151,400	100	39,800	100	86,300	100	55,100	100
Workers receiving:										
House or apartment	82,300	24	48,000	32	15,700	39	10,700	12	2,000	3
Room or bunk space	131,200	37	88,900	59	15,400	39	17,200	20	1,500	3
Meals	211,300	60	106,400	70	18,400	46	49,500	57	27,300	50
Room and meals	129,500	37	88,900	59	15,400	39	15,500	18	1,500	3
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	67,900	20	6,400	4	8,700	22	24,400	29	25,800	47

(Continued)

Table 26.—Number of hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, paid selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major perquisite items, United States and major regions<sup>1/</sup> (Continued)

	All	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	Hourly
Area and major perquisite item received <sup>2/</sup>	wage rates				
	Number : cent				
<u>South</u>					
All workers	958,500	100	68,700	100	52,400
Workers receiving:					
House or apartment	288,700	30	54,800	80	27,000
Room or bunk space	61,600	6	6,700	10	3,300
Meals	228,900	24	22,900	33	8,200
Room and meals	48,100	5	6,700	10	3,300
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	460,200	48	5,000	7	22,100
<u>West</u>					
All workers	421,800	100	79,200	100	10,600
Workers receiving:					
House or apartment	51,800	12	22,400	28	3,900
Room or bunk space	126,600	30	35,400	45	2,000
Meals	63,700	15	36,600	46	1,800
Room and meals	40,300	10	26,100	33	1,600
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	225,700	54	14,000	18	4,700

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlord's units and custom workers employed this week.

<sup>2/</sup> Since workers may receive more than one type of perquisite, classes are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>3/</sup> One or more meals.

<sup>4/</sup> One or more meals and room or bunk space.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 27.—Average cash, ncncash, and total wage rates paid hired farm workers for selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major prerequisite items, United States and major regions, May 1945

Area and major prerequisite item		Monthly wage rate		Weekly wage rate		Daily wage rate		Hourly wage rate	
		Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Total	Cash
		Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
<u>United States</u>									
All workers		128.00	90.80	37.20	27.40	21.40	6.00	3.30	2.75
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment		134.70	98.80	35.90	27.00	20.60	6.40	4.05	2.95
House or bunk space		123.60	78.30	45.30	27.20	14.60	12.60	4.75	2.95
Meals 2/		122.40	75.00	47.40	25.90	15.10	10.80	3.75	2.70
Room and meals 4/		118.80	70.70	48.10	27.10	14.60	12.50	4.90	3.00
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals		118.30	116.50	1.80	27.90	.10	2.75	2.70	.03
<u>Northeast</u>									
All workers		117.30	71.80	45.50	30.30	23.30	7.00	5.40	4.50
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment		141.80	94.50	47.30	33.00	24.90	8.10	5/	5/
Room or bunk space		105.50	51.90	53.60	28.20	14.60	13.60	5/	5/
Meals		111.40	57.30	54.10	28.40	16.70	11.70	5.35	3.85
Room and meals		105.50	51.70	53.80	28.30	14.60	13.70	5/	1.50
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals		5/	5/	5/	32.00	31.80	.20	5/	5/
<u>North Central</u>									
All workers		118.40	74.60	43.80	25.10	17.80	7.30	4.30	3.35
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment		140.40	95.50	44.90	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Room or bunk space		109.30	62.10	47.20	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Meals		113.30	65.80	47.50	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Room and meals		109.30	62.00	47.30	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals		5/	5/	5/					
<u>South</u>									
All workers		96.90	70.70	26.20	23.70	20.25	3.45	3.00	2.50
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment		99.80	73.50	26.30	5/	5/	5/	3.85	2.80
Room or bunk space		5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/

(Continued)

Table 27.-Average cash, noncash, and total wage rates paid hired farm workers for selected types of rates, by receipt of specified major perquisite items, United States and major regions, May 1945 1/ (Cont'd.)

Area and major perquisite item received 2/	Monthly wage rate		Weekly wage rate		Daily wage rate		Hourly wage rate		
	Total	Cash	Non- cash	Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Total	Cash
Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
South (Cont'd.)									
Meals	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	3.35	2.50	.89
Room and meals	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	2.35	.01	.31
All workers	172.90	144.90	28.00	5/	5/	5/	4.95	4.35	.58
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment	187.60	158.00	29.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.87
Room or bunk space	175.40	139.70	35.70	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.73
Meals	169.50	123.50	46.00	5/	5/	5/	5.90	4.35	1.53
Room and meals	168.30	121.70	46.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.5/
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	148.60	148.10	.50	5/	5/	5/	4.45	4.40	.06
West									
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment	187.60	158.00	29.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.76
Room or bunk space	175.40	139.70	35.70	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.70
Meals	169.50	123.50	46.00	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.03
Room and meals	168.30	121.70	46.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.48
All workers	172.90	144.90	28.00	5/	5/	5/	4.95	4.35	.58
Workers receiving:									
House or apartment	187.60	158.00	29.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.76
Room or bunk space	175.40	139.70	35.70	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.70
Meals	169.50	123.50	46.00	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.03
Room and meals	168.30	121.70	46.60	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.48
Workers not receiving house, room, or meals	148.60	148.10	.50	5/	5/	5/	4.45	4.40	.06
All workers	172.90	144.90	28.00	5/	5/	5/	4.95	4.35	.58

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Since workers may receive more than one type of perquisite, classes are not mutually exclusive.

3/ One or more meals.

4/ One or more meals and room or bunk space.

5/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Note: This table shows average cash wage rates for workers in the survey reported as paid a given type of rate--monthly rate, weekly rate, daily rate, or hourly rate--and the average value of perquisites received by workers paid that type of cash rate. Other tables in this report show average cash and noncash daily wages for various groups of workers that have been computed by dividing their total wages received in May by their total days worked, regardless of what type of rate they were paid.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 28.—Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified value of perquisites per day worked in May, United States and major regions 1/

Area, type of worker and daily value of perquisites	Workers receiving specified value of perquisites	Daily value of perquisites	Cash daily value of perquisites	Total daily wages	Proportion of daily wages from perquisites
		Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States - all workers	100	.64	3.45	4.10	16
Regular workers	41	1.04	3.30	4.35	24
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	8	-	4.35	4.35	-
\$.01 - .39	5	.20	3.80	4.00	5
.40 - 1.19	10	.79	3.30	4.10	19
1.20 and over	18	1.85	2.70	4.55	41
Seasonal workers	59	.37	3.50	3.90	19
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	25	-	4.00	4.00	-
\$.01 - .39	17	.18	2.85	3.00	6
.40 - 1.19	12	.66	3.30	3.95	17
1.20 and over	5	2.10	3.90	6.00	35
Northeast - all workers	100	.94	3.70	4.65	20
Regular workers	71	1.18	3.20	4.40	27
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	17	-	4.60	4.60	-
\$.01 - .39	5	.19	5.30	5.50	3
.40 - 1.19	13	.88	2.95	3.85	23
1.20 and over	36	1.97	2.45	4.40	45
Seasonal workers	29	.37	5.00	5.35	7
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	18	-	5.60	5.60	-
\$.01 - .39	4	.17	5.25	5.45	3
.40 - 1.19	4	.77	3.65	4.45	17
1.20 and over	3	2.19	3.25	5.45	40
North Central - all workers	100	1.23	3.15	4.40	28
Regular workers	71	1.39	2.85	4.25	33
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	8	-	4.05	4.05	-
\$.01 - .39	2	.18	3.90	4.10	4
.40 - 1.19	14	.90	2.95	3.85	23
1.20 and over	47	1.81	2.55	4.35	42
Seasonal workers	29	.85	3.95	4.80	18
With daily value of perquisites:					
None	9	-	5.65	5.65	-

(Continued)

Table 28.-Average daily value of perquisites and cash wages received in May by regular and seasonal hired farm workers employed May 20-26, 1945, receiving specified value of perquisites per day worked in May, United States and major regions 1/ (Continued)

Area, type of worker and daily value of perquisites	Workers receiv-		Daily value of perquisites	Cash wages	Total wages	Proportion of daily wages from perquisites
	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
<u>North Central (Cont'd.)</u>						
\$ .01 - .39	4	.25	3.15	3.40		7
.40 - 1.19	8	.64	3.40	4.05		16
1.20 and over	8	2.26	3.15	5.40		42
<u>South - all workers</u>	100		.43	2.55	3.00	14
Regular workers	26		.73	2.75	3.45	21
With daily value of perquisites:						
None	6	-	2.80	2.80		-
\$.01 - .39	5	.20	2.75	2.95		7
.40 - 1.19	8	.71	2.80	3.50		20
1.20 and over	7	1.75	2.60	4.35		40
Seasonal workers	74		.33	2.50	2.80	12
With daily value of perquisites:						
None	27	-	2.40	2.40		-
\$.01 - .39	26	.17	2.30	2.45		7
.40 - 1.19	17	.66	2.85	3.50		19
1.20 and over	4	2.12	2.70	4.80		44
<u>West - all workers</u>	100		.46	6.10	6.55	7
Regular workers	37		.79	5.50	6.30	13
With daily value of perquisites:						
None	12	-	6.25	6.25		-
\$.01 - .39	6	.19	6.00	6.20		3
.40 - 1.19	8	.75	5.70	6.45		12
1.20 and over	11	2.02	4.20	6.20		33
Seasonal workers	63		.27	6.50	6.75	4
With daily value of perquisites:						
None	40	-	6.50	6.50		-
\$.01 - .39	11	.20	5.95	6.15		3
.40 - 1.19	6	.63	6.30	6.90		9
1.20 and over	6	1.81	7.50	9.30		19

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week. Also excludes workers reported on a group schedule if all the workers in the group did not receive the same perquisites. About 10 percent of the sample cases other than sharecroppers, tenants, or custom workers fell in this category. Because the workers reported on group schedules tend to get lower than average amounts of perquisites, average values for groups excluding these workers in tables 14, 15, 16, and 28 usually are higher than the averages for all workers shown in other tables.

2/ Cash daily wages and total daily wages have been rounded to the nearest nickel.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## APPENDIX

### Coverage, Definitions, and Schedules

The special national survey of perquisites was made in conjunction with the national enumerative survey of farm wages and wage rates in May 1945. It is a part of the new farm wage statistics work initiated in March 1945 in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 1/ Each of the three national enumerative surveys made in 1945 covered the frequency with which major perquisites were furnished to hired farm workers, but more detailed data on kinds and values of perquisites furnished were obtained in May, when a supplementary schedule was taken for a subsample of the hired farm workers employed on the reporting farms during the survey week.

#### 1. Coverage of hired workers underlying estimates of perquisites

For each hired farm worker employed May 20-26, 1945, on farms in the subsample, the farm operator supplied information about the kinds and values of perquisites which he furnished the worker during the month of May, and gave other related information, such as cash wages and days worked during the month. Data on perquisites and cash wages obtained on the special perquisite schedule relate to all persons who did farm work for cash wages at any time during the survey week, with two exceptions. 2/ Sharecroppers and tenants who did hired farm work on the landlords' units during the survey week were excluded from tabulations, for the perquisite picture would have been confused by the housing or other goods and services which these workers received as croppers or tenants rather than as an additional part of their wages for hired work on the landlords' units. But any sharecroppers or tenants doing hired farm work on farm units other than their landlords' were included. The second group excluded were custom workers employed during the survey week, because their "wages" covered hire of machinery, equipment, or workstock furnished by the workers in addition to their labor. (See Table 29 in the Appendix of this report for estimates of the size of these two excluded groups.)

#### 2. Definitions and methods of evaluating perquisites

Perquisites are noncash benefits, either goods or services, furnished to workers, in addition to cash wages, as a payment for work. The amounts and kinds of perquisites are usually clearly understood in the wage agreement between the farmer and his workers. Perquisites furnished hired farm workers should not be confused with Southern "furnish," which consists of goods provided sharecroppers or tenants by the plantation operators during the year, which are paid for by deductions at the end of the year from the croppers' or tenants' share of the crop. Goods and

1/ The differences between the wage data presented in this series of reports and the historical wage rate series of the Bureau are discussed in Appendix A of Report Nos. 4, 7, and 16 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture.

2/ For definition of farm work used in these surveys and a discussion of how borderline cases were handled, see Section 4 of the Appendix cited above.

services furnished to the worker by the farmer for which a charge or deduction in wages was made are not considered as perquisites.

The total wages received by a worker, as shown in this report, are his cash wages plus the value of perquisites he received on the reporting farm during May. Average daily wages, either cash or total, or the average daily value of perquisites received by the workers are the average values received per day worked in May. In deriving these averages, the total values were divided by the number of days on which a hired worker did any hired farm work on the farm in May.

The farmers surveyed reported both the quantity and value of perquisites which they furnished at any time in May to the workers they employed during the week of May 20-26. The perquisites were evaluated by the farmer at the cost to him, or at the current local value of the item. More specifically, houses were valued at their present market value, and then 1 percent of the present market value was considered as the monthly rental value of the house. If more than one member of a family worked as hired farm workers on the reporting farm during the survey week and the family received a house as a perquisite, the value of the house was considered as a perquisite to the head of the household and not to the other hired workers in his family. Thus, each house was counted only once. The number of such cases reported was extremely small.

Instructions to enumerators specified that the rental values of apartments and rooms furnished hired workers in the operator's house were to be estimated if the farmer had never rented these quarters, or similar quarters. Rent charged for similar apartments or rooms in the immediate area was to be used as a guide. Or, if there were none rented in the area, 1 percent of the current value of the whole building was to be apportioned between the apartment or the room furnished the hired worker and the rest of the house on the basis of the number of rooms in the house.

The meals furnished to the hired farm workers as perquisites were valued at the price charged by rural families in the area for equivalent meals or at the cost of the food to the farm operator plus the wages of hired cooks, or plus a reasonable allowance for any unpaid family labor used in the preparation of the meals. Values of meals furnished without charge to members of the hired worker's family who were not also hired workers on the farm were classified as "other" perquisites for the hired farm worker.

Food products from the farm furnished to hired workers as perquisites were valued at current local farm prices for products of the same quality or grade. Fuel such as fuel oils, gas, and electricity were valued at the cost to the farm operator. Wood was valued at the current local farm price (for the same cut or uncut condition in which it was provided to the workers). An allowance was made in the value for any equipment the farmer supplied without charge to the worker to use in cutting or hauling the wood and for any working time the worker was allowed to use in cutting the wood. The value of laundry done for the worker was estimated at the value it would have cost the worker if he had had it done by a commercial laundry or by someone who does such washing. Garden space and production

services supplied or to be supplied at any time during the year were valued for the year, and then one-twelfth of the value was assigned to May. Production materials furnished without charge (such as seeds, lime and fertilizer) were valued at the cost to the operator. Farm produced seed or feed were valued at the local farm price. The value of such privileges or services as use of land, machinery, or workstock was estimated at the rental which the operator would have charged a neighboring farmer for the same service. An allowance was made for any labor of the operator involved, as the time he spent in cultivating, spraying, or plowing the worker's own crops or land. Medical services and other perquisites were valued at the cost to the operator.

### 3. Average farm price of food products for county

Both the quantity and the value of food products from the farm furnished as perquisites were reported by the farmers surveyed in the May special survey of perquisites. The value of the product per unit from these data was compared with the independent estimates of the farm price of selected food products supplied for each of the 158-sample counties from unpublished data, by the Division of Agricultural Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On each individual schedule reporting food products as perquisites, this comparison was made for the value of milk, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and pork. In no cases were the values reported by the farmers in the special survey of perquisites unreasonably different from the independent estimate of the average farm price of each commodity in the particular county, and no additional editing of these items was required.

### 4. Types of schedules used

The basic schedule used in the May 1945 special survey of perquisites, is reproduced in this Appendix. A modified form was used to obtain information about groups of workers in cases where the operator could not furnish the information on an individual basis. The data requested were essentially the same on the group schedule as on the one reproduced here. Workers for whom the operator gave group perquisite information were not necessarily crew workers, although most crews were reported on group perquisite schedules. Group schedules were often used when no perquisites were furnished in May to any of the hired farm workers employed during the survey week or when all the workers on the farm that week received the same perquisites. Workers in groups in which each worker did not receive the same perquisites but who were reported on a group schedule made up only about 10 percent of all workers in the sample. In such cases, the types and values of perquisites reported were allocated among the individual workers covered in as reasonable a way as possible, considering all the known data about the workers. However, as the allocation of a reported perquisite to a particular worker in the group was somewhat arbitrary, information for such workers has been excluded from a few of the tabulations, as has been footnoted on the appropriate tables.

## SURVEY OF FARM WAGE RATES

## I. Identification

(State)	(County)	(Segment number)	(Prelist line number of farm operator)
(Farm operator's name)	(Worker's line number on Form 1)	(Worker's name)	(Enumerator's name)

## II. Residence and additional information on worker

1. Where does this worker now live? (Check one)

<input type="checkbox"/> On this farm	<input type="checkbox"/> In rural area but not on a farm
<input type="checkbox"/> On another farm	<input type="checkbox"/> In city or town (that is, in an incorporated place of 2,500 population or more)

2. If this worker lives on this farm, how many other members of his family are living with him? \_\_\_\_\_ (Number)

3. What is the marital status of this worker? (Check one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

4. Does this worker's wage rate of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_ include payment for any work done by other members of his family for this operator? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, describe kind and amount of work done by the other family members \_\_\_\_\_

5. Does this worker have any physical or mental disabilities that interfere with his ability to do farm work (such as arm or leg missing, chronic rheumatism, feeble-mindedness, etc.)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, specify the nature of the disability _____
------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

6. For how many years has this worker done some work on a farm operated by you?

(Number of years) \_\_\_\_\_

7. How much experience has this worker had in farm work?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than six months	<input type="checkbox"/> Two years but less than 5 years
<input type="checkbox"/> Six months but less than one year	<input type="checkbox"/> Five years or more
<input type="checkbox"/> One year but less than two years	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

## III. Employment and cash wages for month of May 1945

1. How many days was this worker employed at farm work on this farm during the month of May 1945? \_\_\_\_\_ (Days)

2. What were the total cash wages earned by this worker for farm work done on this farm during May 1945? \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)

IV. Perquisite items furnished without charge in addition to cash wages

Note: If hired worker is also a tenant (or a sharecropper in the South) of this operator, give his tenure classification here and do not fill out the rest of the schedule.

Cash tenant

Sharetenant

Sharecropper (in South only)

1. House, lodging, food, laundry, etc. during month of May 1945

Item	Quantity as indicated	Value as indicated
House	No. of rooms	Present value of building
Apartment in operator's house	No. of rooms	Estimated rental value per month
Lodging (room or bunk space only)	XXXXXXX	Estimated rental value per month
Meals	Total number	Estimated value of all meals
Eggs	Dozen	Total value
Fruit and/or vegetables (excluding potatoes)	XXXXXXX	Total value
Fuel (include gas and electricity)	XXXXXXX	Total value
Laundry	XXXXXX	Total value
Milk	Gallons	Total value
Potatoes - Irish	Bushels	Total value
Sweetpotatoes	Bushels	Total value
Pork	Pounds (dr. wt.)	Total value
Other meat (including poultry)	Pounds (dr. wt.)	Total value
Other food products	XXXXXXX	Total value
Medical services or supplies	XXXXXXX	Total value

2. Other privileges or services given or to be given without charge to worker during the year 1945

- a. Are you furnishing the worker any garden space during 1945?  Yes  No  
If yes, how much garden space is being used by the worker? \_\_\_\_\_ (Acres)  
Estimate annual rental value of space being used \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)
- b. Have you furnished or do you intend to furnish the worker the use of any of your farm machinery, equipment, tools, or work-stock for use on his own farm, crops, or garden during 1945?  
 Yes  No If yes, estimate what the cost would be if the worker hired or rented the items furnished \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)
- c. Have you furnished or do you intend to furnish the worker any feed or pastureage for his own livestock or chickens, or any barn space to keep his livestock during 1945?  Yes  No  
If yes, estimate the total value of these privileges \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)
- d. Have you furnished or do you intend to furnish the worker any seed, fertilizer, or insecticides for his farm or garden during 1945?  Yes  No  
If yes, estimate the total value of these items \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)
- e. Have you done or do you intend to do any plowing, cultivating or other work on worker's own farm, crops or garden during 1945?  Yes  No  
If yes, estimate the value of such services \_\_\_\_\_ (Dollars)
- f. Have you furnished or do you intend to furnish the worker without charge any other type of privileges or services not mentioned above? (Do not include items listed in IV - 1.)  
If yes, describe and estimate their total value during 1945 \_\_\_\_\_

## Sampling Method

### 1. Design of the sample

The May 1945 national survey of farm wages and wage rates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics involved visits by enumerators to a sample of 20,000 farm operators in 158 counties of the United States. A map showing these counties, a description of the method of their selection, and a description of the method of selecting the farmers to be enumerated within the sample counties may be found in Appendix B of Reports No. 4, 7, or 16 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture.

A subsample of these 20,000 farm operators was used for the special schedule on perquisites on the same or a follow-up visit. The subsample included all the farm operators surveyed who employed 4 or more hired farm workers during the survey week, and one-fourth of the farm operators who employed 1 to 3 during the week. Perquisite schedules were obtained for all workers employed during the survey week by this subsample of farm operators.

### 2. Methods of computation and expansion

Information from the perquisite subsample for workers on farms with three or fewer workers was weighted 4 times as heavily as information for workers employed on farms with 4 or more workers, thus expanding the subsample to the level of the parent sample. Then the regional expansion factors were used to weight the regional information from the sample to the United States level. These expansion factors are based on the sampling rates for each region, 1 out of every 97 farms in the Northeast, 1 out of every 134 in the North Central, 1 out of every 332 in the South, and 1 out of every 481 in the West.

The actual number of hired farm workers included in the subsample for the special schedule on perquisites was 5,106, or 63 percent of the number included in the general survey sample.<sup>1/</sup> The percentage of workers receiving a particular perquisite may be used with this to indicate roughly the number of sample cases involved in the average value per worker receiving it. However, no averages have been shown based on fewer than approximately 50 cases in the subsample.

Additional reliability was introduced into the results from the subsample of workers covered in the perquisite survey by adjusting to control totals of hired workers obtained from the general wage survey which covered 20,000 farms. The adjustment was made separately for workers related and those not related to the farm operator, and within each of these groups by duration of employment during the year and by age and sex. Table 29 shows

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

Table 29.-Comparison of estimates of number of hired farm workers derived from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' May 1945 Enumerative Survey of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture with estimates based on the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Special Enumerative Survey of Perquisites Furnished Hired Farm Workers in May 1945, United States 1/

	: Number of workers estimated from regular enumerative wage survey, May 1945	: Number of workers estimated from special enumerative survey of perquisites, May 1945	: Share- workers croppers other than or tenants ers, share- croppers, or tenants	: W- rkers workers workers than than custom workers	: Number Number Number Number Number Number	: Number Number Number Number Number Number
Worker character- istics and dura- tion of employ- ment	: Total workers 2/ 7/	: Workers Custom workers other than than custom workers	: Workers other than than custom workers	: Share- workers croppers other than or tenants ers, share- croppers, or tenants	: Number Number Number Number Number Number	: Number Number Number Number Number Number
Total workers	2,331,000	87,000	2,244,000	2,244,000	302,000	1,942,000
Regular	875,000	9,000	866,000	866,000	102,000	764,000
Seasonal other than crew	886,000	78,000	808,000	808,000	91,000	717,000
Crew	570,000	-	570,000	570,000	109,000	461,000
Related to the farm operator	282,000	-	282,000	282,000	20,000	262,000
Not related to the farm operator 5/	2,049,000	87,000	1,962,000	1,962,000	282,000	1,680,000
Male	1,946,000	87,000	1,859,000	1,859,000	251,000	1,608,000
Female	385,000	-	385,000	385,000	51,000	334,000
Workers other than crew workers:	1,761,000	87,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	193,000	1,481,000
Under 18 years of age	-	-	331,000	331,000	15,000	316,000
18 - 44 years	-	-	897,000	897,000	127,000	770,000
45 - 64 years	-	-	358,000	358,000	48,000	310,000
65 years and over	-	-	88,000	88,000	3,000	85,000

1/ See accompanying text for differences between samples.

2/ Published in Report Number 7 of Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture.

3/ Working as hired farm laborers on their landlords' units.

4/ This group of workers is the one most commonly used in this report.

5/ Crew workers, for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked, are included with workers not related to the farm operator.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

the major classes to which the subsample data were adjusted to the parent sample data, although it does not show the finer subclassifications actually used. The estimated total number of workers of various types, to which many of the percentages in the tables in this report relate, are given in Table 30.

For each of the finest subclassifications used, the percentage of workers receiving any specified perquisite item was computed and this percentage was then applied to the number of workers in the subclass as obtained from the general farm wage survey. Because the criteria for classification were highly correlated with the proportion of workers receiving perquisites, the adjustments involving use of data from the larger sample resulted in a smaller sampling error of the total numbers and percentages of workers receiving perquisites. Preliminary investigation, however, revealed that the same process was not necessary in computing average values for the workers receiving specified perquisites as the adjusted average did not differ materially from the unadjusted.

#### Comparison of subsample for perquisite survey with parent sample

Certain perquisite information obtained in the general farm wage survey of May 1945 was tabulated for all the workers and then separately for the workers in the subsample for the special perquisite survey of May 1945. From these data percentages were derived of the workers receiving houses, room, or meals during the survey week. In each region, the proportion from the subsample and from the parent sample were very similar. Thus, it does not seem likely that the enumerators used any purposive criteria in selecting workers to include in the subsample for the perquisite survey rather than following the random subsampling methods as prescribed.

To show the seasonal pattern of providing perquisites, the proportions of hired farm workers employed in March and in September who received houses, rooms, or meals as perquisites during the survey week cannot be compared with the May special survey of perquisites (because of the differences in coverage) as well as they can with the corresponding percentages from the May national survey of farm wages and wage rates. (See Section 1 of the text for a discussion of the seasonal variation in furnishing perquisites.) For easy reference, these data from the March, May, and September 1945 national survey of farm wages and wage rates have been reproduced from Reports No. 4, 7, and 16 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, in Table 31 of this Appendix, along with similar data for January 1946.

Table 30.-Number of hired farm workers, by selected types of workers, United States and major regions, May 1945 1/

Type of worker	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Total workers	1,942,000	178,000	360,000	973,000	431,000
Regular Seasonal	764,000 1,178,000	118,000 60,000	242,000 118,000	278,000 695,000	126,000 305,000
Other than crew Crew	717,000 461,000	40,000 20,000	112,000 6,000	458,000 237,000	107,000 198,000
Related to the farm operator	262,000	44,000	97,000	92,000	29,000
Not related to the farm operator 2/	1,680,000	134,000	263,000	881,000	402,000

1/ Excludes sharecroppers and tenants working as hired farm laborers May 20-26, 1945, on their landlords' units and custom workers employed this week.

2/ Crew workers, for whom relationship to the farm operator was not asked, are included with workers not related to the farm operator.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 31.—Proportion of regular and seasonal workers employed during the week who received specified perquisites, major regions, March 18-24, 1945, May 20-26, 1945, September 16-22, 1945, and December 30, 1945-January 5, 1946 1/

Area and survey week	House or apartment			Room or bunk space			Two or more meals		
	Regu- lar		Seasonal	Regu- lar		Seasonal	Regu- lar		Seasonal
	Total	lar	al	Total	lar	al	Total	lar	al
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Northeast</u>									
January	28	33	2/	29	33	2/	43	45	2/
March	22	25	14	38	46	13	44	50	23
May	23	26	14	33	42	16	39	48	22
September	13	23	9	24	46	12	30	54	18
<u>North Central</u>									
January	32	37	2/	45	49	2/	51	52	2/
March	26	33	2	42	46	26	51	51	46
May	25	33	7	38	47	21	49	54	38
September	17	34	6	29	50	14	37	53	25
<u>South</u>									
January	60	66	2/	9	12	2/	16	23	2/
March	54	74	38	9	14	5	13	18	8
May	41	66	29	7	11	5	13	19	10
September	31	66	26	4	14	3	6	20	4
<u>West</u>									
January	9	49	2/	5	28	2/	6	34	2/
March	19	40	2	13	30	7	16	28	6
May	19	40	10	18	32	12	18	36	10
September	20	46	14	10	34	5	11	37	5

1/ All hired farm workers employed during the respective survey weeks are included except the percentages for January exclude custom workers. The March, May, and September data are from enumerative sample surveys and are published in Reports Number 4, 7 and 16 of the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Data for January are preliminary estimates from a mail-questionnaire sent to respondents in the 1945 enumerative surveys.

2/ Estimate not shown because there were too few cases in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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